The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 186. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DELAY OF ARMY MOVEMENTS.

TAX ON STOCK ON HAND.

The Coming Draft.

The Fort Pillow Massacre in Congress.

Retaliation Upon the Rebel Savages.

The Papers Found on Col. Dahlgren.

Correspondence Between Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee.

Col. Fry to be Brigadier General.

The Montana Bill Hangs Fire.

The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

SENATOR WADE GONE TO FORT PILLOW.

Important Order by General Grant.

Bridging the Ohio at the Falls.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

Army Movements Delayed by Weather.

Renewed and unexpected rains on Friday, Saturday and Sunday have still further delayed army movements.

Taxing Articles on Hand.

Representations have been made by leading business men in Boston and New York to members of Congress, to the effect that the imposition of a tax on whisky on hand would throw the general business of the country into confusion, by the creation of apprehensions that all other articles in the Tax bill would be subjected to the same treatment. The Committee on Ways and Means have resolved to apply the principle of taxing articles on hand to the whole schedule, if the House vote to tax whisky on hand.

About the Approaching Draft.

There is no authority, either for the statement that the draft has been again postponed, or the announcement that it would be immediately proceeded with. It will be commenced as soon as the Provost Marshal General has settled his accounts with the different States, so as to be able to fix the number to be drafted in each, as credits will be given for all enlistments up to the 15th inst, and some time yet must elapse before the returns are all received here. It is not improbable that the draft will not take place before the end of the present month.

Quartermaster of 13th Army Corps.

Captain R. B. Hatch, of Springfield, Illinois, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Investigation of the Ft. Pillow Massacre.

Congress took prompt and decided action on Saturday relative to the disaster at Fort Pillow. Investigation was moved in the House by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and in the Senate by Mr. Howard. There was a strong disposition first to send the Committee on the Conduct of the War there at once, but the difficulty in keeping a quorum present for business was urged, and the Committee was finally authorized to send for the persons and papers. Secretary Stanton has already ordered an investigation by officers of the army.

In the Senate, Mr. Grimes said if the reports proved true it would change the character of the war. Mr. Trumbull said he hoped it would open the eyes of some moderate Republicans, who inclined towards the rose water policy. Reverdy Johnson said the rebel savages must be taught by retaliation that our black soldiers are as good as their white ones.

Paymaster in Regular Army.

Major J. H. Eaton, late of Chicago, has been appointed Paymaster in the Regular Army, Major Eaton has been for the past year an assistant in the Paymaster General's office.

Discussion of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The House consumed to-day in a spiritless discussion of the People's Pacific Railroad bill, very few members paying attention to the dreary speeches made on the subject.

Serious Illness of Dr. Solger.

Dr. Solger, a well-known lecturer and Assistant Register of the Treasury, was struck with paralysis last week, and has remained speechless since.

The Dispatches Found on Col. Dahlgren's Body.

The facts in regard to the correspondence between Generals Meade and Lee concerning the dispatches found on the body of Col. Dahlgren are as follows: General Lee addressed a letter to General Meade, dated April 1st, enclosing photographic copies of papers, and asking whether they had received the sanction of Dahlgren's superior officers, and were approved by the Government of the United States. For some reason General Lee's letter was not received till the 15th. General Meade referred the communication to General Kilpatrick, who replied that they were not the instructions which he (Kilpatrick) had approved by an endorsement in red ink, just before he and Dahlgren separated, and that he had never seen them before. General Meade then replied that the papers were not copies of any orders given to Col. Dahlgren by his superior officers, that they were not approved by the Government of the United States, and that he (Meade) had given no instructions not warranted by the necessities of the situation, and sanctioned by the usages of warfare.

The photograph copies have been received at the War Department, and there seems to be reason for doubting their genuineness.

Further of the Appropriation Bills.

The Senate, in committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bills, to-day adopted all the amendments from the Finance Committee heretofore reported in these dispatches, but one. The House made an appropriation of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for the Agricultural Department. The Finance Committee recommended its reduction to ninety-nine thousand. After everything was done to contest the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee for one hundred thousand, forty-three thousand was adopted by twenty-three to fifteen. Amendments were adopted reorganizing the force in the office of the U. S. Treasurer, increasing the appropriation for his office from one hundred and ten thousand to one hundred and seventy thousand; increasing the Treasurer's salary from five thousand to six thousand, and adding twenty per cent. for the next fiscal year, and adding the balance of this to the salaries of Government laborers, and messengers in the departments here whose salaries are now less than eight hundred dollars.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The Senate agreed to amendments made in Committee of the Whole to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and added twenty-one thousand dollars for the purchase of European documents relating to our war.

The Provost Marshal General Bill.

The nays on a passage of the bill to make the Provost Marshal General a Brigadier General, were Buckelow, Clarke, Fessenden, Thompson, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Wilson. Col. Fry will be nominated to the place.

The Montana Territorial Bill.

The Montana Territorial bill hangs firm in the Senate. The House had ordered a third Committee of Conference, to which members of the Senate are not disposed to agree, as the House insists on limiting voters to whites.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The yeas and nays have been ordered on the passage in the Senate of the bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, and Mr. Foster has the floor for to-morrow. Mr. Sherman's amendment to leave the law of 1793 unrepealed was adopted by twenty-four to seventeen.

The Consideration of the Tax Bill.

The general debate on the tax bill being closed its consideration by sections will commence to-morrow. Strong and not improbably successful efforts will be made in the Senate to amend the National Bank bill when it comes up, so as to require the institutions incorporated under it to redeem at par or at slight discount, either in New York alone, or in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. An effort will also be made to amend the section fixing an uniform rate of interest at seven per cent. The section enabling the States to tax these banks may also be modified by the Senate, but will propably pass both Houses substantially in its present shape.

Internal Improvement.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have authorized Mr. Allison, of Iowa, to report a bill to the Senate with his proposition to construct a canal around the upper rapids in the Missouri river, and Wilson's proposition for a canal around the rapids at Keokuk.

The Senate without a Quorum.

The Senate Finance Committee reported the House army appropriation bill without amendments. The Senate found itself without a quorum at half past two. The absentees were Brown, Conness, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Hicks, Howard, Lane, Harris, Morrill, Sprague, Richardson, Wade, Wilson, Wright. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in absentees. After waiting half an hour, however, Messrs. Conness, Hendricks, Howard and Morrill were found and business proceeded. Messrs. Foot and Harlan have been called home by family sickness. Wade has gone to Fort Pillow.

Important Military Order.

A late order of Gen. Grant directs all regiments and organizations of troops, veteran and new, east of the Ohio, to report at Washington or Anapolis, and all west of the Ohio, at Cairo or Nashville.

Appointment and Confirmation.

Maj. Nathan W. Brown, of St. Louis, has been appointed Deputy Paymaster General, in place of Reynolds, deceased,

Daniel W. Wilder was confirmed to-day Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Railroad Committee in the Senate reported this morning one of Mr. Sherman's bills amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act. They recommend an amendment providing that no bonds of the United States be issued, but that the several Railroad Companies named in the bill may issue their own bonds for one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years, drawing six per cent. interest in coin semi-annually at the rate of twenty-four bonds for each mile finished and staked by each road east of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Ninety-six for each mile of the first one hundred and fifty miles west from said base, and the same amount for the same number of miles east from the western base of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Eight for each mile between those mountain sections, twenty-four for each mile west from the said western base of Sierra Nevada. The Secretary of the Treasury shall endorse a guarantee of the payment of interest for ten years on bonds, and the Government shall pay the first year's interest as gratuity bonds, and shall constitute the first mortgage and lien on roads and equipments. The guarantied interest shall also be a lien. The bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers shall be ninety feet above low water mark.

Bridge over the Ohio at Louisville.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Louisville, Nashville and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Ohio at the Falls, ten feet above high water mark, with three draws and of three hundred feet span, provided that navigation must not be interrupted.

The Bounty to Nine Months' Men.

The Senate Military Committee in reporting adversely to the House bill, granting a bounty of twenty-five dollars to the nine months' volunteers, say that the bill would be inoperative if passed, inasmuch there have been no nine months' volunteers in contemplation of law, the President never having called for any troops of that class. The only nine months' troops called into service were militia to whom no bounty was intended to be paid. A few regiments of this class were paid bounty by mistake of the mustering officer and paymaster. The Committee think the public finances will not warrant Congress in voting a million and a half dollars as a gratuity to those patriotic men.

FROM HARRISBURG.

NATIONAL OIL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company.

Running Coal in the Monongahela.

Apportionment Bill Considered.

Commissioners and Assessors.

Oil City Bank.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1864.

The House spent all day on the private calender.

A bill passed incorporating the National Oil Company.

A bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company.

A bill relating to the pay of certain officers in Allegheny county.

A bill vacating a road in Allegheny county.

A supplement incorporating the Allegheny Turnpike Company.

A supplement to facilitate running coal in the Monongahela.

A bill incorporating the Waynesburg and Monongahela Railroad Company.

A bill extending the charter of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg.

Bills in reference to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad were objected off, as was also the bill extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

EVENING SESSION.

The apportionment bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate passed the House bill relative to the removal of the tracks from Liberty street.

Also, the House bill increasing the pay of the Commissioners and Assessors of Allegheny co.

Also, the bill chartering the Oil City Bank.

The Committee of the Whole of the House on the apportionment bill rose, and asked leave to sit again. Refused.

The bill then came up on its second reading. The fight is bitter.

FROM MEXICO.

Occupation of Colima by the French.

A PATRIOTIC MEXICAN.

Hostility to the French Increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The steamer Onsebie, from Panama, brings Acapulca letters of the 8th.

The occupation of Colima by 2,000 French troops is confirmed.

Proposals have been made to old Juan Alverse to acknowledge the Empire. He declined to listen to them, and said the French were the enemies of his country, and that he would resist them to the last extremity.

It is believed the French would find the mountaineers of Guerrero amongst their most unconquerable enemies in Mexico.

The latest advices from Akako state that General Diesal held that city with with 6,000 Mexicans, and was confident of his ability to defend that State against the present French force. In an emergency he could safely retreat to Chiapas or Guerrero.

The natives of the State are hostile to the French.

FROM NEW YORK.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 19.

COTTON declined 1c, with sales at 79c.

FLOUR unsettled, and 15@20c lower; sales of 10,000 bbls at $7@7 15 for State, $7 75@8 for Ohio, and $7 90@8 15 for Southern.

WHEAT very du'l, and nominally lower; Chicago Spring, $1 70@1 74; red, $1 75@1 81.

CORN heavy, with sales of 44,000 bush at $1 30@1 32.

PORK heavy; new mess, $23@23 25.

LARD heavy at 13¾@14c.

WHISKY lower; sales at $1 10.

SUGAR and COFFEE firm.

MOLASSES quiet at 70@86½c.

NAVAL STORES steady.

PETROLEUM firm.

FREIGHTS dull and heavy.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Beef is without much change, closing in favor of buyers. Sales at 15½@17c.

Cows and Veals unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs active and higher. Sales at $6 75@8 50 per head. Swill fed at 7½@8c.

Receipts of 4,000 Beeves, 78,000 Sheep and Lambs and 13,000 Swine.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Latest from Red River Expedition.

Movements of Gen. Banks' Army.

Louisianians Taking the Amnesty Oath.

The Confederates and Maximilian.

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

Carneyites Defeated in Kansas.

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The *Democrat* has several dispatches from Red River, containing nothing however of special importance. Little had occurred except skirmishing.

Gen. Banks' army left Grand Encora on the 6th, and the boats last out from Red River report the fleet within a hundred miles of Shreveport, and the men expect to reach there on the 12th.

Several hundred rebel prisoners reached our fleet from New Orleans, to be exchanged for a like number of rebels.

Hundreds of Louisianians are taking the amnesty oath.

It is reported that Capt. Carthwais, of the gunboat Chillicothe, was killed on the 4th by a shot from shore.

Prominent Frenchmen in New Orleans predict a treaty of friendship between the Confederates and Maxamillian, backed by Napoleon.

French Commander in Chief ordered Admiral Borse to make effective demonstrations against Cortinas.

Santa Anna had returned to St. Thomas.

A Leavenworth dispatch says that returns from all important counties in Kansas show a triumph for Lincoln over Carney.

The United States Express Company was robbed at St. Joseph yesterday of thirty thousand dollars.

The Memphis Cotton market, on the 16th, was unusually active and firm; prices unchanged. Receipts, 3,000 bales from White River.

FROM CHICAGO.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Disaster to the Union Forces.

Gen. Stoneman's Command Routed by a Superior Rebel Force.

Union Loss Over 2,000.

Chicago Mercantile Battery Captured.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The *Evening Journal* publishes letters from the Red River expedition, giving details of a severe Union disaster at Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. Our cavalry of the 3d and 4th Divisions of the 13th Army Corps, after a hard fought battle, were put to route by a largely superior rebel force. Gen. Stoneman was in command of the movement. The 19th Army Corps finally came up and checked the enemy. Our loss was over 200. The enemy also lost heavily. Gen. Ransom who commanded the 3d and 4th Divisions was wounded in the earliest part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all its guns, and four officers, and twenty-two men. The letters of the *Journal* are dated at Grand Ecore, on the 10th and 11th iusts.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Halleck.

THE LATE STOCK PANIC.

Money Less Stringent.

GOLD QUOTED AT 169.

NEW YORK, April 19, 4 P. M.

The *Commercial's* Washington letter has a rumor that General Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and will insist on its acceptance.

Morse & Co. have made arrangements to resume business.

Money is less stringent, and few loans were disturbed. A leading institution has, however, called for larger margins on stocks.

The stock market has partially recovered from the panic, and no more failures are reported. Gold has been as low as 168¼, but has risen to 168¾@169. Exchange inactive at 109½@110 for gold.

The noon mail brought remittances for the purchase of casn stocks.

New York Stock Market.

LAST BOARD, April 19, 1864.

Stocks active and higher.

Gold	167	Mich. Southern	84½
N. Y. Cent	136	Toledo & Wabash	71
Erie	119¼	Cleve & Pitts	111½
Harlem	168	Cumb. pref	68½
Hudson River	129	Ill. Cent. scrip	128½
Michigan Cent	142½	Canton	58
Galena & Chicago	128½	Chic. & Quincy	95
Chicago & R I	113½	P. F. W. & C	106
Reading	139	1 yr. Cer	98½
Cleve & Toledo	145½	5-20 Coupons	110
Terre H & Alton	68	C. & N. W	57

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported during to-day, amounted to $240,000.

No further general debate will take place on the Internal Tax bill, but amendments will be discussed in five minute speeches.

XXXTH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anthony, it was resolved that the Committeee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing a limited number of documents for sale.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, called up the House bill raising the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General to those of a Brigadier General, which was passed.

A message was received from the House announcing that they had insisted upon the disagreement to the Montana bill, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Wilkinson moved that the Senate adhere and agree to a Committee of Conference.

After an informal debate, the morning hour having expired, Mr. Fessenden insisted upon the order of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appoopriation bill, and it was taken up. The bill, after a few important amendments, was passed, and sent to the House.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Davis objected.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the yeas and nays were called. Yeas 26 Nays 10. The bill then passed to a second reading when Mr. Sherman moved to amend it by excepting the act of September 12, 1793.

HOUSE—The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House's resolution so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the War shall inquire into the truth of the rumor attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reinforced and report the facts as soon as possible.

The House then went into a committee of the whole. On motion, Mr. Washburne in the chair, they proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. Morill, of Vermont, explained the proposition of the measure in a lengthy speech.

The Oil Excitement.

Immense Sums Paid for Oil Tracts.

Land in French Creek Looking Up.

The Crawford *Journal* of the 19th says that one-half of the interest in the new Olmstead well on the Funk Farm was sold last week for $160,000. The Blood Farm, with one-fourth interest in oil thereon, was sold last week for $250,000. The oil excitement never was higher than at present and is extending all along the French Creek Valley below Meadville. The successful working of the McCormick well on French Creek has completely dissipated all doubts about the value of oil territory on the creek. It is not improbable that in a very short time the whole valley below us will be thoroughly explored. Last week the Shaw farm at Shaw's Landing was sold for $7,000. Another farm, a short distance below, (also belonging to Mr. Shaw) and known as the "Hilbronner farm," was sold for $10,000. The party purchasing is thoroughly posted in oil matters, and is familiar with the whole valley, as well as with the oil territory on Oil Creek, and is confident that the prospects for oil on French Creek are very bright. There is no reason to doubt this. The show of oil from the wells, a few miles above Franklin, is very profitable already, and territory in that neighborhood is eagerly sought after. The fact that oil in abundance is procured along the lower part of the creek very clearly indicates that it exists all along the creek, and its development depends entirely upon the enterprise bestowed in exploring. At any rate shrewd and experienced operators have been attracted to this region and are investing largely with the fullest confidence that the valley abounds in oil. Had the same energy, enterprise, and perseverance been bestowed upon this valley, that were displayed in the Oil Creek region, there is not a doubt that an immense product of oil would have been developed. Now that capitalists are going at work in earnest, in a short time we feel assured we will be able to chronicle their complete success.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The Fort Pillow Massacre to be Avenged.

President Lincoln Declares in Favor of Retributive Justice.

Colored Soldiers to be Protected.

Opening of the Maryland Fair.

The inauguration exercises of the great fair, at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Monday night, were very imposing. The President's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause. After the inaugural address of Gov. Bradford, the President was loudly called for, and in response, proceeded to make a brief address. He referred to the great change which has taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. The world, he said, has long been wanting to correct the definition of the word freedom. Whilst all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many very opposite views, of what liberty is. With one man liberty implied working for himself and doing as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences that had lately taken place in Maryland, her people were about determining which of these views of freedom should control her destiny. He then alluded to the occurrence reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of our colored soldiers. He desired to say to all such that they were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself to say whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced it was a duty to employ them in that capacity he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act, responsible before the christian world, responsible he should stand in the eyes of the historian, responsible he stood before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed he was right. But when the government determined to make soldiers of colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as white soldiers, (applause,) and he hesitated not to declare that the government would so protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear and authenticated case was made out, retribution would follow. Hitherto it has been difficult to ascertain to a certainty what should govern a decision in a matter so serious; but in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought we were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre, but he feared the facts related were true. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Great applause.] But how is the retribution to be administered, is a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the lives of prisoners in Washington, Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared, and which will probably be found the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man?

The President reiterated that the Government would not fail to visit retribution, when the facts were clearly obtained. Throughout his remarks he was warmly applauded, especially for his determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.

COTTON—Receipts of Cotton, 150 bales.

FLOUR—The Flour market is drooping.

WHEAT—The Wheat market is buoyant.

CORN AND OATS—The market is firm.

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

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DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,

the Boroughs of

Manchester, South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne, Monongahela,
Lawrenceville, Sligo,
East Birmingham, West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham, Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty, Mt. Washington,
Oakland, Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles, Reserve,
St. Clair, Chartiers,
McClure, &c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also the name and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
Publisher.

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NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April.

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Blackley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. ap1

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Pres. San. Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 17th. Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.

ap13 eod8t.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Seventh Ward Alderman in Trouble.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward appear to be unfortunate in the selection of their Aldermen. Not long since one of their magistrates, John F. K. Jones, was sent to the Penitentiary for certain offences against law and order, and now another of their officers, Alderman James E. Flanegin, stands accused of receiving stolen goods. The circumstances attending the charge against Alderman Flanegin are briefly these: A soldier named Beverly H. Peterson, while seated in the cars at the Pennsylvania depot, on Monday afternoon, handed a one hundred dollar note to a colored man named Edward Lewis to get it changed for him, he (Peterson) not being allowed to leave the car. Lewis took the note, but did not return before the train started. The transaction was made known to Capt. John McClintock, who, as mustering officer, had paid Peterson his bounty, and steps were taken to discover the whereabouts of Lewis. Information was made before the Mayor of the affair, and officer Herron succeeded in capturing Lewis at his residence in a court off Washington street, in the Third Ward. He was taken before the Mayor, where he acknowledged having received the note from Peterson, and stated that he had spent a portion of the sum in carousing. While in a drinking saloon, Flanegin, who had drank several times with him, became acquainted with the manner in which he had got the money. Flanegin arrested him, took him to his office, searched and took the money from him. After securing the money, Flanegin remarked it was all right, and recommended Edward to keep it quiet. Together, the Alderman and his prisoner, with other parties, adjourned to several drinking houses, and had something to eat and drink. They finally reached Lewis' residence, where Flanegin made a division of the spoils, by retaining fifty dollars as his share and generously permitting Lewis to have the sum of eleven dollars and thirty cents—Lewis having to bear the entire expense of their night's carousal.

The above is the substance of the statement of Lewis, made to Mayor Lowry in the presence of Flanegin. Mrs. Lewis, wife of the colored man, corroborated that part of her husband's story, relative to the division of the money. She stated that Flanegin and her husband were both intoxicated when they came to her house, and that when she saw her husband with the money she asked him from where he had obtained it. He replied that he had received it for cooking a supper. They sent her up stairs, but she stood in the stairway, and heard them counting the money. Flanegin did not deny the statement of Lewis, but in mitigation of his part of the disgraceful proceeding stated that he was on a "spree," otherwise he would not acted as he did. Flanegin was held for a further examination this morning at nine o'clock.

Pine Creek Drowning—Probable Murder

We alluded yesterday to the fact that a woman had been found drowned in Pine Creek, near Sharpsburg, on Monday morning, and that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that she came to her death from accidental drowning. Some of the citizens of Sharpsburg and vicinity, not satisfied with the verdict, called upon the Coroner yesterday morning, and requested him to make a further and more thorough examination into the matter, to which he promptly consented, and in company with him we visited the scene of the drowning yesterday afternoon. Although nothing was elicited which would go to prove positively that the woman had been foully dealt with, yet all the circumstances point strongly in that direction. Upon the former investigation the woman was not identified, nor could her name be ascertained. Yesterday, however, it was learned that her name was Catharine Jenks, a married woman, whose husband works in Brownstown. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom reside in Philadelphia, and the other, the youngest, is out at the City Farm. From the evidence of one of the witnesses, with whom Mrs. Jenks formerly resided, she was an intelligent woman, and her only fault was that she occasionally indulged in the use of ardent spirits, assigning as a reason therefor that her husband did not provide for her. Be this as it may, she has latterly led a dissolute life, and for some days previous to her death she was wandering about Sharpsburg and Etna, and on the evening of her death was seen in a state of intoxication in company with an individual well known in the neighborhood. About eight o'clock on the night of her death, a Mr. Henderson and the watchman at the end of the Sharpsburg bridge, were attracted to the bank of the canal by the cries of some one in the water, and, upon reaching the spot, found Mrs. Jenks in the canal. They rescued her, and upon interrogating her as to how she came there, she replied that she had walked in. The watchman returned to the bridge, leaving the woman in charge of Henderson, who states that after she had left him a few yards, she remarked that she would go to the Mayor's office and have the man who threw her into the canal arrested. He further stated that, as she walked towards the creek, he saw a man in the distance, and heard him call to her to come on. The two disappeared in the darkness, and shortly after he (Henderson) heard the cry of a woman, and he thinks a splash in the water. Nothing more was known of heard of the woman for ten days, when her body was found in the creek as before stated. The Coroner will pursue his investigations still further, as the citizens of Sharpsburg are strongly of the opinion that the man who was last seen in company with the unfortunate woman was a party to her death. And what would seem to give color to the supposition is the fact that the individual alluded to has left his boarding house, and cannot be found.

Turnpike Roads.

Not long since there were two or three meetings held in this city with a view of bettering the condition of the toll charging roads leading to and from Pittsburgh. Committees were appointed whose duty it was made to procure the necessary legislation compelling the roads referred to to keep them in good order, so that vehicles could pass safely at all times. What those committees have accomplished we do not know, but, having occasion yesterday to pass along the road leading from Allegheny to Sharpsburg, we found it in a most horrible condition, so much so that in many places the mud was hub deep; and yet, strange to say, after passing safely through a mile or more of mud, we were accosted by a man, with a foreign accent, who demanded "toll." We satisfied his demand, and passed on for another mile, when "toll" again sounded in our ears. We do not pretend to any engineering skill, yet it seems to us that it is not the surest way to secure a comparatively dry highway in wet weather to so construct it that all the water remains on instead of running off the road. Such, however, is the case with the road in question, and it will require many days of sun and wind to dry up the mud so as to render it passable.

To the Committees of the Sanitary Fair.—The Chairmen of all the Committees are requested to meet the Executive Committee at the Board of Trade Rooms on Friday evening, 20th inst., at half past seven o'clock, or be represented by members of the Committees, prepared to report progress.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

The following are the names of the Chairmen: A. F. Beckham, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, &c.; Moses Chess, Agricultural Societies and Live Stock; Josh. Rhodes, Ale Brewers; John Rechenbauch, Artificial Limbs; Francis Sellers, Banks and Banking Associations; John R. Semple, Bankers; Wm. Caldwell, Boat Stores and Ship Chandlery; J. Shepherd, Bakers and Confectioners; Jas. Millingar, Builders and Carpenters; L. Childs, Boots and Shoes; Wm. Morrison, of Allegheny, bridges and ferries; Robert M. Fust, book-keepers and clerks; Orrin Newton, Britania Ware and House Furnishing Goods; John Fitzsimmons, Brass Founders; Wm. Owens, Bricklayers; Benj. Morgan, Brickmakers; W. P. Marshall, Concerts, Tableaux, &c.; Jos. Kaye, Cannon, Shell, &c.; ——, Foreign Correspondence; A. D. Smith, Coal; J. B. Chalfant, Clergymen; Richard E. Breed, China, Glass and Queensware; J. E. Parke, Carriages and Wagons; Wm. M. Bell, Cotton and Cotton Manufactures; Jos. Logan, Coopers; James W. Woodwell, Cabinet Work, Looking Glasses, Upholstery; William H. Sellers, Drugs, Paints, Oils (except Petroleum); Robert Vandevort, Dentists; Jos. French, Engineers; D. M. Book, Flags and Decorations; ——, Foreign Wines and Liquors; M. W. Watson, Glass, Window and Green Bottle; Jos. Kirkpatrick, Wholesale Grocers; J. D. Williams, Retail Do.; Jas. P. Pears, Flint Glass; Hostetter & Smith, Hostetters Bitters; Saml. Hare, Hotels; Edward Gregg, Hardware; Chas. H. Paulson, Hats, Caps and Furs; Reuben Miller, Insurance Companies; J. H. Phillips, India Rubber Goods, Oil cloths &c.; B. H. Painter, Iron, Nails and Armor Plates; N. J. Snowden, Iron Clads; Jas. B. McFadden, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.; W. H. Kincaid, Lectures, Readings, &c.; D. O'Neil, Local Editors and Reporters; Thos. Bakewell, Sr., Private Libraries and Literary Contributions; Isaac Charles, Livery Stable Keepers; Wm. M. Shinn, Lawyers; Wm. E. Schenck, Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.; Hail Patterson, Literary Societies; Otto Krebs, Lithographing; J. N. Straub, Lager Beer Brewers; W. W. Wallace, Marble and Stone Work; Dr. Harmeyer, Native Wines and Liquors; James Veech, Old Curiosity Shop; Chairmen of Committee on Picture Gallery; James Verner, Passenger Railways; R. C. Loomis, Pig Iron; S. Riddle, "The Press," James Lowry, Mayor, Police; R. C. Miller, Master Painters; Chairman of Plants, Fruits and Flowers; Reese Owens, Pork and Beef Packers; Ebenezer Brewer, Petroleum and its Products; J. M. Cargo, Photographs; Peter Messick, Plasterers and Stocco Workers; A. Finkbine, Planing Mills and Saw Mills; A. Carnegie, Railroads; ——, Chairman, of Rope, plain; ——, Chairman of Railroad Iron; Arch. Marshall, Ropes and Cordage; R. C. Gray, Steamboat Interest; ——, Chairman of Salt and Chemicals; Wm. G. Johnston, Stationers, Booksellers, Job Printers, &c.; Jno. F. Singer, Steel and Copper; H. A. Weaver, Contributions from U. S. Officials; Wm. A. Herron, Contributions from State, County and City Officers; William Sumner, Sewing Machines; D. Burchfield, Saddlery, Harness and Trunks; Chairman of Stoves, Heaters, Plumbers, &c.; B. C. Sawyer, Sr., Soap, Candles and Lard Oil; Wm. Rinehart, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c.; J. P. Kauffman, Toys; Richard Bard, Tanneries, Hide and Leather Dealers, &c.; W. B. Scaife, Tin and Copper Smiths; J. W. Tim, Umbrellas, Whips and Canes; Jno. Lippencott, Vices, Tools, Saws and Shovels; S. Bradley, Wool, Flax and other manufactures.

Left for the Army.—Capt. Wm. Howe, Assistant Adjutant General on Major General Brooks' Staff, left the city yesterday afternoon for the Army of the Potomac.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Report of donations received by the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee since March 21:

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Newton—12 flannel shirts, 18 canton flannel drawers, 8 pairs of slippers, 4 comforts.

Federal Springs Association—12 woolen shirts, 12 wrappers, 24 wrappers, 9 pairs woolen socks, 2 pairs slippers, 9 pairs woolen socks, 2 pairs slippers, 4 cans fruit, 31 towels, 8 comforts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Edenburg—18 flannel shirts, 19 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 6 towels, 6 pillows, 1 pin-cushion.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jamestown—7 woolen shirts, 7 pairs woolen drawers, 7 pairs woolen socks, 13 muslin shirts, 2 pairs cotton drawers, 1 comfort, 5 cans fruit.

No name—10 woolen shirts

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

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In Clubs of 20.....1.00
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Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

The Situation and Prospect.

Whether it was the new view taken of the money question, and the determination of the Government to retire, rather than expand present issues; whether it was the scarcity of legal-tenders consequent thereon and the demand for them incident to the New Loan; or whether it was the result of letting off a masked battery by Secretary CHASE, that set the New York stock market running down with a crash, while greenbacks stiffened to a round premium, we are not at present informed. It would not be strange, that in the delirium of speculation, the wild revelry in the fancies, there should come a sober moment which would bring with it the realization of the fiction of inflated stocks in contrast with the solidity of the New Loan. Perhaps that moment has come. Hundreds now realise, if they did not before, the difference, and few will be inclined to regret they have paid dearly for the knowledge. The banks that have been carrying the inflated stocks as collaterals, may yet, if they have not already, pay dearly for their folly. The shutting down of the gate on loans of this description, towards which there had been a decided tendency for several days, may have had not a little to do in bringing up the speculators on a sharp turn they did not expect, and, consequently, were not prepared for—and for which they could not have been prepared, with ever so much notice.

The conservative influence of the Ten-Forty Loan can be easily traced. Amid the wild flights of speculation, and the growing doubts, the loan has steadily progressed; and the same readiness and capacity evinced towards the previous loan has been shown; so that there is a steady flow of almost $3,000,000 per day. The appreciation of greenbacks is a necessary consequence. If in the race between the real and unreal, the gold-bearing stocks and the inflated fancies, the latter have been measurably run off the track; if we have finally approached the point of reason, and a sense of the fact that there is nothing as safe, profitable, or patriotic as the obligations of the National Government, the experience which has brought the country to this point has not cost too much, and we may be thankful that the lesson has been learned so soon and so cheaply.

It is a most gratifying thing that in the present state of affairs, there are so many evidences of an increasing rather than a diminishing faith in the Government. This is our sheet-anchor. Proofs of this faith we see in the $3,000,000 per day, in the premium which greenbacks and all Government stocks and issues bear, in the loss of faith in speculative inflations, and in the turning to the more solid investments by monied men—the people—*in their own debt.*

The improved tone, not to say practical action, in Congress, within the last few days, has doubtless exerted a healthy influence. It has the power to do more, perhaps all that is necessary to heal present wounds and afford future security. The Tax bill has been reported with a strong look to something like the requirements of the nation. Let us now have tariff duties, imposed with a firm hand and a clear sight to the largest amount of revenue; and though "military success" would leave little or nothing to be desired, we think that every thing need not depend on that contingency.

Gold to-day is no higher than it was one year ago, when there was a marked similarity in the then with our present state of affairs, only the prospect is now a far more hopeful one. Then we were more on the defensive than otherwise. Now we are everywhere, and confidently, on the offensive, with men and means we had not then, and with a military leader who is a thousand times more confided in, and for as many reasons. We were just bringing forward the five million Five-Twenty Loan. The horizon at home and abroad had a thousand things in it calculated to cause doubt and gloom, of which no magnifying glass of even the most doleful croaker can now detect a trace. To say that in the event all our military expectations are not all realized, the country will loose heart, and that all measures will fail, is to put too low an estimate on the loyal North, on its will to *go through*, on its love for freedom and hate of oppression, on the deeds it has done, on the faith it has bestowed, on the trials it has endured, and on the guidance of the Power above, in whose name we strike and struggle.

President Lincoln on the Fort Pillow Massacre.

The remarks of President Lincoln at the opening of the Baltimore Fair, Monday evening, on the Fort Pillow massacre, come up to the demands and expectations of the whole north, and are in accord with what must be the sentiment of the civilized world concerning that fiendish affair. It was right that the President should avail himself of the first occasion that offered to declare the policy of the government on this subject; and he has done it in language so unequivocal, so implicit and so forcible, that there is neither doubt nor qualification in the case. The massacre shall be avenged, says Mr. Lincoln, and the promise, we feel sure, will be kept.

It is the high duty of the Government, not only to our soldiers, black and white, but to humanity and the common civilization of the enlightened world, that this atrocity should be avenged. The rebels have committed a crime against humanity whose calls on the Government will never cease until the demands of justice are satisfied.

The promise of the President is, that if there is power enough in the Government, these demands shall be satisfied, and that, too, promptly and fully. Although the country and the world needed not this declaration,—for no one could doubt what would be the action of the Government,—the President has done well to declare it thus early and explicitly; and all men, but those who belong to or agree with the barbarous chivalry of the South, will expect the energy of its execution will be equal to the explicitness of the promise.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The report is renewed that Gen. MCCLELLAN is to have a command, with the addition that Gen. GRANT will give him one in the army of the Potomac, Gen. GRANT is looking for men for places they will fill better than anybody else, and in the almost endless variety of places to be filled, and different kinds of duties to be performed, it is not impossible that he may conclude that there is a position for which Gen. MCCLELLAN is peculiarly adapted. Should he come to this conclusion, it is not unlikely he will act on it. Hence there may be some foundation for the report.

THE shipments of anthracite coal moved from the mines last week amounted, all told, to 160,565 tons, making for the season, 1,855,454 tons, showing an increase to corresponding date of last year of 79,612 tons. The demand for coal is brisk from all the regions, and prices are firmly maintained for all sizes, and the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says: "It is now evident that we will tax all the transporting facilities to their full extent to supply the market. The mining facilities are equal to the demand."

In a letter by the last Lake Superior mail, dated Sault Ste. Marie, March 20, G. W. Brown, Superintendent of the Sault Canal, writes that the present has been the severest and coldest winter known for many years in the Lake Superior country, that "night before last the thermometer stood thirty-five degrees below zero, and last night thirty-eight degrees below zero." The coldest night the thermometer stood forty-seven degrees below zero. He also writes that since the 15th of December the snow has been from three to fifteen feet in depth.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Question.

MR. EDITOR: Although tired of answering anonymous writers over my own signature, I, at the suggestion of some of my Pittsburgh friends, request that you will give place to the following brief notice of the article in your paper of to-day, signed "Independent Route to Baltimore," and that you will give my reply an equally conspicuous place in your columns.

Your correspondent asserts that there is a difference of views among the friends of this enterprise in regard to the present crisis in its affairs. That may be true enough, and the more so as this writer and his party have had so much to do with creating this clash of opinions. Recent demonstrations have, however, shown on which side the *weight of opinion* is. Witness the two thousand signatures to the memorial to the State Legislature against interference with the Company's charter, including the names of the leading business men and most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, through which the road runs. Such outspoken expressions of public feeling as this are not likely to be overlooked by anything emanating from a writer who is afraid or ashamed to put his own name to his paper. I have neither time nor inclination to follow him through his column and a half of mere naked assertions, some of which it is, however, right that I should at once give the lie to. I therefore denounce the following assertions of his article as absolutely false. He asserts—

First, That there was but one obstacle to the passage of the bill which was before Congress (in the Spring of last year) to guarantee $2,000,000 of the Company's bonds, and that obstacle was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." I deny this, and assert that the failure of that bill was caused by a totally different cause, and I am prepared to prove my assertion, if it should become necessary.

Second, That I, "the chief executive officer of the Connellsville road, was the most influential agent in that transaction"—(that is, the defeat of the bill just mentioned.) I pronounce this a barefaced *lie*.

Third, That I was "a *director* also in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its secret advocate in the councils of our own persecuted road." I pronounce this as great a *lie* as the last. I never was, at any time, a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; nor was I ever the *secret* advocate of that road. All that I have ever said in favor of a connection with it has been said frankly and openly. Witness my publications, over my own name, in the papers of your city. I have had no official connection with that company for several years, nor received one dollar of its money, or the promise of any for such services as your correspondent alludes to.

Fourth, That the 17,000 shares of the Company's stock, fairly purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in open market, are "nearly $2,000,000 in value," when everybody knows that at *par* they would be worth but $850,000, and at the present market rate but a fourth of that sum. And I would here ask why the *other* purchasers of that stock, some of whom got it at a much cheaper rate, have not been equally taken to task and required to resign their ownership.

Fifth, That the parties described as "the protestants against treachery" (whose treachery?) have suffered only "a temporary discomfiture." God forbid! I am sure every right-minded citizen of Pittsburgh, and the whole country will say, that the discomfiture *should* be temporary; for, let the road fall into whose hands it may, let it not go again into the hands of those who conceived and practised that most unpardonable fraud upon the court, the stockholders and the people.

Sixth, That the Western Maryland road is now *completed* to Union Bridge, fifty miles from Baltimore, nearly two-thirds of the distance to Hagerstown. Now, I deny that the said road is *completed* for one single mile of that whole distance, and I invite any one competent to judge whether a road is *completed* or not, to ride over and look at it. There are in fact but some *forty* miles of this Western Maryland road *running*, with four engines, and a revenue, last year, of some $60,000. It is about as indifferent a specimen of a finished road as you need wish to see—a narrow track, full of sharp curves, and with steep grades put in by the contractors (who were paid in the lump for building the road, and were *their own engineers*, to boot,) to save cost in grading—no ballast—poor cross-ties—no station-houses, or shops, or machinery worthy of the name—dependent for the repairs of their rolling stock and for access to the city of Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad, over which they run for seven or eight miles,—of which dependence they groan to be delivered (see their last annual report), but have no hope of deliverance; for who is to build the costly new "independent route into Baltimore," which they are so anxious to secure to the Connellsville road? And then, who is to build the western extension of forty miles of their road, from Union Bridge to Hagerstown, over the South Mountain of one thousand feet in hight from its base, and fifteen hundred feet above tide-water. They may have, indeed, persuaded the Commissioners of Washington county, Md., to endorse their bonds for $300,000, and may hold the city of Baltimore to her unwise engagement to endorse as much more; but who is to provide the additional millions required to build this forty miles of road, and still another million to finish it between Union Bridge and Baltimore? In short, the Western Maryland road, which as a branch of the Northern Central from the Relay House on that road to Emmettsburg, at the foot of the South Mountain, I am quite in favor of, will never be extended profitably, if it all, beyond that point, and can never be galvanized into a "great trunk line."

Seventh, He asserts that the map I have furnished to my friends is "manifestly unfair—not to say untruthful." Now, I have given all the authorities for that map, and let him contradict them if he can. Those authorities are the actual instrumental surveys of Pennsylvania Engineers, set forth in their printed reports to the Legislature and their companies—all the lines that have been surveyed—the short as well as the long are fairly laid down. If he takes the short lines, let him build the three or four additional tunnels (one of them 1¼ miles long) they reqnire, and the bridge over the Juniata as high as the Washington monument at Baltimore. He is welcome to all the distance these bold works will save him. I assure him I had no design to cast ridicule upon his route by painting it *green*, although I must say that any one who can seriously advocate it is decidedly of that color. But, sir, having thus flatly denied the truth of your correspondent's "facts," let me close with a word as to his "magnificent scheme"—a scheme in truth designed to force the whole trade of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, just as in former years Richmond endeavored to compel all Western Virginia to trade with her, and with no other Eastern city, in spite of the mountains which barred the way. To shut up the shortest, levelest and in every aspect the best route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, and oblige every ton of freight to clamber over three additional mountains on its way to that city, is really to close Baltimore to Pittsburgh as a seaboard market, to the extent to which those drawbacks upon cheap transportation must operate, to keep the door ajar, at least, if not to shut it entirely. Why did Pittsburgh in 1846 refuse to put her capital into a route connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Oakland, fifty-five miles west of Cumberland instead of at Cumberland? Simply because the route was longer and steeper. The same reason for insisting on the best route still exists. Why are thirteen or fourteen millions to be raised for a Baltimore connection where four or five will make it on a vastly superior line? Has money really become such a drug? Your correspondent says Baltimore groans to be relieved of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad monopoly. No such thing. That road has made Baltimore what she is, and will make her greater, and still greater when the Connellsville road becomes as it will, the right arm of that great work, and Pittsburgh will fully share in her rising greatness.

He denies that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has anything to do with a grand scheme of a Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. Oh, no, of course not. That Company has shown no ambition whatever to possess itself of the whole railway system west of the Susquehanna. It has not bought out the Sunbury and Erie, the Northern Central, the Cumberland Valley, the Franklin, the Northwestern, the Tyrone and Lockhaven, and Broad Top, with its Bedford Extension, the Steubenville, the Hempfield, and is not in treaty for the Allegheny Valley; and it is whispered even the next twelve miles Fayette County Branch of the Connellsville. It is not spreading its Brinarian arms over the whole State, to say nothing of its far reaching hold upon the Steubenville and Indiana, and the Marietta and Cincinnati. The Vice President of the road has been at Harrisburg for the last week upon entirely other business than that of "putting through (as one of your special correspondents said a week ago) the two bills to repeal the charter of the Connellsville road, and create the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, with power to occupy by its various branches and extensions every foot of Pennsylvania territory not already covered by its tracks. Why, sir, the purposes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are (I say it rather to the credit of its officers, for whom, personally, I have every consideration) are entirely undisguised in regard to the "magnificent scheme" of your correspondent. They proclaim their intention to pass these bills, and it is perfectly understood here that they and their capital is to build this road, and that the highly respectable operators, seventy-six in number, (or any five of them,) are mere instruments to that end. Your correspondent admits it himself—"for agreement"—as he says, but in truth because he cannot deny it, and tries to make the best of it, and to show that there is nothing in it to alarm any one even in Pittsburgh. I say then let her build this Southern Penn sylvania Road if she likes, but let it begin at Bridgeport, in Bedford county, and not at Connellsville, and she may connect it with the Western Maryland, and build the latter also if she prefers; but let the Connellsville road to Cumberland be placed for ever beyond their control, and made part and parcel of a line to Baltimore, which will, to the end of time, be a competitor with her for the trade of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and can never, therefore, become an oppressor of your people.

I have done, sir, and, I hope, for good with controversy, on this subject. It is high time we should cease to squabble and put our shoulders to the wheel to finish our work.

Respectfully yours,
BENJ. H. LATROBE.

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1864.

The Fort Pillow Massacre.

It appears to be conceded that the Fort Pillow massacre was the result of mismanagement or downright incompetence somewhere. The Government, it would seem, is convinced that a change of commanders at Memphis is needed, therefore Gen. WASHBURN has been sent to relieve Gen. HURLBUT there. It is generally understood, also, that the wrong man was left to command the defenses of the fort, and for this somebody is responsible; and in view of all things, the United States Senate has instructed the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the whole subject.

We hope that no subordinate will be made a scape-goat to shield some high officer, distinguished though he may be, who ought to have been in readiness for FORREST. He was permitted for weeks to roam about Western Tennessee and Kentucky almost unopposed, and, it would seem, that he sufficiently advertised his purpose to put even the dullest General on his guard.

The resolution of the Senate directs that an inquiry be made whether Fort Pillow might not have been reinforced or evacuated. This is very proper; for the officer who commanded the fort might, and probably did, have orders to hold it, while as to reinforcements the responsibility certainly cannot rest with him. Precisely where it does rest should be rigidly inquired into, to the end that the blame may fall where it belongs.

During the brief debate on the Senate resolution, Mr. WILSON said he had been assured by the Secretary of War, that he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter, and had appointed officers for that purpose.

Mr. Howard said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgrace to the nation not to avenge promptly this gross wrong, no matter what was the color of the soldiers. This must be done. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service unless we protect them the same as white troops. In consequence of the national honor it protect the men who are fighting our battles and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done the black troops, by reason of threatened terrors at some critical hour in battle, may lose us the day. It has been, and he supposed it would continue to be, the practice of the rebels to put them to death in cold blood, or sell them into slavery when captured, and hide it from our officers, but, he was for retaliation, man for man, and if necessary two for one, and for retaliation in the severest manner.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been the case at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the government, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling, instigated by their officers, equal to that of savages. The government must act as if the life of a soldier under the flag was as dear as that of any rebel. Nothing less than life for life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our flag, while we appropriated money without stint.

We believe that the feeling of the North could not have been better expressed, and Senator JOHNSON did right in directing attention to the loose way in which affairs have been managed in Kentucky and Tennessee of late.

The question is now raised and must be decided, whether the Government will execute its own purpose or succumb to the rebels in the matter of negro soldiers. Shall we submit to their inhuman code, or will we protect the negro as we do the white soldier? Will we be masters of our own policy, or suffer ourselves to be dictated to by the rebels? The policy of employing negro troops does not enter into the question. We have enlisted them, put Federal uniforms on them and muskets in their hands; and they go forth willingly, patriotically to fight for the Union. The rebels, ignoring all the rules of war, slaughter them like dogs. What are we to do? Should we think of doing anything less than we would were white soldiers thus treated?

A Strange Story—If True.

The object of the rebel Forrest's movements into Western Kentucky is mystified somewhat by an article in the Louisville *Journal* of the 13th. According to that paper, nineteen rebel prisoners, late of Forrest's command, who have arrived in Louisville and taken the amnesty oath, report that three Kentucky regiments were disbanded on the same day, at the same place, by an order of Forrest—the 3d, the 7th, and the 8th. These regiments were a part of the command of Forrest, and led the column in the late attack on Paducah. They also report that the Kentucky regiments in the rebel service will be disbanded and allowed to return to their homes as fast as the terms of their enlistments expire. The movement looks as if it was intended to cloak some deep design. None of the soldiers were furnished with papers showing that they were mustered out of the Confederate service. They say they were simply drawn up in line and told that, as their term of enlistment had expired, they no longer belonged to the Confederate army, and would be permitted to return to their homes. The *Journal* believes "that the disbanding of the regiment is a farce to prepare a startling drama for the stage. It would be well to closely watch the movements of the disbanded soldiers of the Kentucky rebel regiments, and not place too much confidence in the honesty of their intentions."

The Conquest of the Navajos.

Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, on the 23d ult., issued his proclamation appointing the 7th of April as a day of thanksgiving for the success of the war against the Navajos and the prospect of a return of peace to the Territory. The Santa Fe *Gazette*, of the 20th, makes the following interesting statements and remarks on the occasion:

To their sorrow do our people know that the Navajos are one of the bravest and most warlike tribes on the continent. Since the time civilized man first trod this soil, the Navajos have shown their martial spirit and have exercised their prowess, their knavery, their duplicity, their diplomacy and their savage bushiness in opposing the progress of civilization. Many long and weary years have been spent in the contest for supremacy between the races, and neither, until the present time, has achieved a success over the other to be followed by a permanent peace. Now the savage is broken, his days for marauding are ended; he acknowledges his defeat and accepts terms of peace from which he cannot in the future depart—he has built his adobe soil and made his abode in the, to him, strange and fertile valley of the Pecos. There he is to become a producer—a tiller of the soil—instead of the consumer and a despoiler of the country, as he was one year ago.

There are now at Fort Sumter and on the road thither, more than five thousand of this tribe who have given in their submission and willingly consented to change their abode, in preference to making further efforts to prolong a war which to them has proved disastrous far beyond anything they have experienced in the past, and which if continued would have worked their utter destruction. This number constitutes the larger portion of the tribe—probably three-fourths of it. The residue will not be long in following in the footsteps of those to whom allusion has just been made, and then the grand consummation will have been accomplished which will bring joy to every hamlet in New Mexico. At the expiration of the time which intervenes between this and the day set apart by the Governor for thanksgiving and praise there will be but few of the Indians left to resist the power of the government.

THE POWERS OF HEAVEN TO BE SHAKEN.—Prof. Newmager, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet will come so close as to endanger the earth, and, should it not attach itself to our planet (as one globule of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train! As the Professor is now on his way from Australia to Bavaria, we shall no doubt hear more from him on the subject on his arriving in Europe.

Those who, with no slight Scriptural warrant, look for the premillennial advent of Christ, and who see around them the "signs of the last times," can read in any grass stretch of the imagination read in Professor Newmager's calculation a partial fulfillment of the predictions concerning the signs and wonders and shaking of the heavens at "the coming of the Son of Man," contained in Luke xxi.

The steamer Lady Pike from Memphis, on the 16th, passed Cairo, April 18th, with 800 bales of cotton, 160 of which are for Evansville, and the remainder for Cincinnati. On the 4th, Capt. Phelps, of the gun-boat Number 20, captured a rebel mail carrier near Crockets Bluff, Ark., with 500 letters from Richmond and other points, and 60,000 percussion caps for Price's army. The letters contained official communications for Shreveport, and a considerable amount of Federal money. A squad of rebels recently captured Representative Clark and Sheriff of Kansas county, Arkansas, and carried them off, and burned a lot of cotton. They also arrested seven cotton buyers, robbed them of several thousand dollars and let them go.

Army News.

Previous to General Kilpatrick leaving his old command, a communication was received by him from General Robert E. Lee, by a flag of truce, through the army headquarters, inquiring of General K. whether the orders found upon Colonel Dahlgren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was a bitter and indignant denial. There is little doubt that the reason why Colonel Dahlgren's body is not given up, is because of its shameful mutillation and unchristian burial.

Brigadier General Kilpatrick took leave of his Third cavalry division on Sabbath morning, for General Sherman's department, to command the cavalry corps attached to General S.'s department. Brigadier General J. H. Wilson succeeds General Kilpatrick. Generals Custer and Davis, being Wilson's senior in rank, are transferred to the 1st and 4th divisions, Custer, with his brigade, reporting to Gen. Torbet, commanding 1st division. Gen. Davis takes command of a brigade of General Gregg's division. Col. Chapman, with his brigade, is transferred to the 3d division in place of Custer. Gen. Kilpatrick visited every regiment of his old command last night to say farewell, and the scene is described to have been thrilling in the extreme. The men, who worship the General, turned out in the rain and cheered for a long time. The field officers of Gen. K.'s old division afterward assembled at the General's headquarters and were duly entertained.

There has been a most extensive opening of eyes among the staff and other officers of the Army of the Potomac since Gen. Grant assumed command of that army. The first thing he did was to intimate that staff officers must spend less time in Washington; the next was that the balls in camp must be given up; then came an indication that transportation would not be furnished for articles of luxury for the camp; then came the order that there must be more scouting, and greater vigilance on picket; and so one after another of the deleterious customs and practices of the army are to be done away with, and the primitive simplicity of a camp life introduced. Go on, Gen. Grant. Bandbox officers will murmur, and brave, earnest men will rejoice at your admirable conception of what a soldier's life should be.

Gen. Baldy Smith returned on Sabbath from the Army of the Potomac, where he has been in consultation with Gen. Grant. He left Washington in the evening for Fortress Monroe.

An order from the War Department relieving Major D. H. Hastings from command of Carlisle Barracks, was received on Tuesday last. The order separates the drafted camp at Carlisle from its former connection with the post, and places Capt. D. P. Hancock, 7th U. S. Infantry, in command. Lieut. H. T. McClean, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is by virtue of his being ranking officer, at present in command of Carlisle Barracks.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, have left for Culpepper to take evidence in relation to the Fort Pillow massacre.

It is reported that Gilmore has been recalled from Charleston and ordered to service elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that our ironsides will be alongside of Charleston wharf before Summer is gone out. General Hatch has been mentioned as the successor to General Gilmore.

A dispatch from Natchitoches, La., dated the 5th, says that Gen. Lee with his cavalry had a skirmish thirty miles westward of that place, at Fort Jessup and Pleasant Hill, in which he took forty prisoners. Our losses were slight. On the 3d, forty of our cavalry on the North Annis, encountered a rebel cavalry of Garrison in force, comprising 1,200 men. Our men, eager for the charge, were cut off at a bridge from which the planks had been taken. Our loss was twenty-seven killed and wounded. The rebel army under Gen. Kirby Smith is falling back slowly before us. Gen. Price is reported approaching him with 7,000 men; a concentration is looked for this side of Shreveport. We do not think a pitched battle imminent, unless Gen. Smith can fall upon a detachment of Banks' forces. The rebels are reported to have 20,000 men and seventy-two guns. A dispatch, dated Grand Cove, Red River, April 16th, says: The army of General Banks moved forward on Monday towards Shreveport. Accounts from the rebel lines say that the feeling is so bad in Price's army that not more than one-half of his men will fight. The feeling among the Louisianians confirms this. Many hundreds of them are subscribing to the amnesty oath. Two clerks are employed continually in making out certificates of protection in the Union. The earthworks were found here without guns. All the cotton along the river has been burned. In the fight on Crane River, our forces captured two brass six-pounders, two twelve-pounders, four caissons, two hundred horses and two hundred and forty mules. The fleet was expected to reach Shreveport on the 18th. Guerrillas are getting more troublesome along the river. Along the Mississippi from White river to Natchez, at Grand Gulf and St. Joseph, they have been seen; also at Young's Point and Carolina Landing. Refugees from central Texas represent that fearful outrages have been visited upon persons suspected of Union sentiments. As many as a hundred have been hung or shot by vigilance committees under the sanction of the military authorities, in each of the several counties. There is much suffering in Texas from the influx of negroes. Beef and corn are the sole products of the country, and of these there are not enough to supply the resident population.

General Intelligence.

The Copperhead outbreak in Coles county, Illinois, is likely to result very disastrously to the rebel sympathizers who were engaged in it. Forty of their number have been arrested, and the work of apprehension is still going on, whilst a still greater number have fled from their homes to wander like cowards and criminals through the land, or lie concealed where the officers of justice may not be able to find them.

A shocking affair occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Franklin Mills, Portage County, Ohio, resulting in the death of a young girl named Ida Reynolds, aged 14, sister to Mr. George Reynolds, formerly book-keeper with Strong and Armstrong. The mother and sister of Miss Reynolds left on the half-past three o'clock train on Wednesday afternoon, intending to return in the evening. She went with them to the depot, and then returned to light the fire in order to get tea. In lighting the fire she used petroleum. The petroleum in the can took fire and exploded, scattering the fire entirely over her face and person. She was immediately enveloped in flames and dreadfully burned. With great presence of mind she wrapped herself in a quilt, which smothered the flames, but the pain becoming unendurable she opened it again, when the flames again burst forth. Every particle of clothing except the cuffs and girdle of her dress was burned off and her body was charred all over. She lingered in excruciating agony until ten o'clock at night, and then expired

The Provost Marshal General has decided recently, that a substitute furnished before the draft, under section four of the act approved February 24, 1864, will be allowed to choose the company and regiment to which he shall be assigned.

The propellor Acme, from Buffalo, arrived at Cleveland on Wednesday evening, having encountered fields of floating ice for some sixty miles, but passed through uninjured, and without material delay. The Acme has the honor of being the first boat out from Buffalo this season, and navigation on Lake Erie is now open its full length and breadth.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that gold has been found on a farm in Van Buren county, Michigan, and also along the shore of a small lake near the village of Decatur. Miners are at work sinking a pit in a marsh where the gold is said to have been found in flaky particles.

The New York *Herald's* Portsmouth, Virginia, correspondet says: The recent expedition for the purpose of capturing the rebel torpedo boat which tried to destroy the Minnesota, supposed up the Nausemuns, was not found, but several sharp conflicts were had with the rebels, and fifty contrabands and a large number of horses were brough in. Two of our men were killed and seven or eight wounded. One of the killed was Lieut. Epwilder, executive officer of the Minnesota, who was in command of the gunboat Stevenson and several naval launches. The rebel Colonel Whitson has been captured in a fight between the 20th New York cavalry, and his command, the 8th North Caroline cavalry. The rebels were driven some distance.

Thomas A. Osborne has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Kansas, in place of McDowell, recently elected Mayor of Leavenworth, and Geo. W. Decosto, of that State, has been appointed paymaster.

There was a full attendance at the Union or Republican caucus, on Monday night, at the capitol, the object being to arrange and expedite business of the House. It was agreed to take up the Internal Tax bill at noon on Tuesday, and continue its consideration until the hour of recess. No unnecessary debate is to be indulged in, but a fair opportunity will be afforded for explanations according to the rules. In the evening the ordinary business will be taken up. All who attended the caucus were *unanimously* in favor of passing the Tax bill at the earliest practicable moment, as well as all others of a public character.

The Senate Military Committee reported, against the House bill giving $25 bounty to the nine month's men

THE Paris *Patrie* says that chemists have discovered in wool a new substance that has always been thrown away. This is yolk or grease and is said to constitute nearly one-third of the gross weight of the fleece. Chemists purchase the lye in which the wool has been washed, and obtain from it a dry residuum by evaporation. That residuum, on being calcined, produces hydro-carburetted and ammoniacal gases, from which ammonia and carburetted hydrogen are obtained by various processes, while alkaline salts are extracted from the residuum left in the retorts. These salts chiefly consist of carbonate of potash. It is supposed that 500,000 francs' worth of potash may be procured from the wool washed in France.

HAVANA.—By an arrival from Havana, it is said that the pirate steamer Florida is at Remedios. Several Union vessels have gone in pursuit. The schooner Belle, of Mobile, was summoned to surrender and fired into by the United States steamer Marigold, within 400 or 500 yards of Moro Castle. A claim for damage will be sent on to Washington by the Cuban government. Matamoras dates to the 9th ult., report no demonstrations yet made by the French. The expedition was not expected to leave Vera Cruz till after the 1st of April. The insurgents in St. Domingo have been repulsed in an attack on Porto Plata, leaving two hundred dead on the field. The Confederate Minister, Gen. Preston, will leave for Vera Cruz about the 22d inst., and there await the arrival of Maximilian. Twenty-two blockade running steamers had left Havana. The insurgents in St. Domingo attempted to capture the temporary field works of Porto Plata, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving 200 dead on the field. Spanish loss, 3 killed and 25 wounded.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Close of the Session—Harrying up Legislation—The Appropriation Bill—The Revenue Bill—$800,000 to be Raised from Corporations — Apportionment Bill—Senate gives Allegheny Six Members—Military Bill—Final Adjournment—The State Convention—Unanimity for Mr. Lincoln—Special Session Probable—Removal of the Capital.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1864.

As usual, the crowd of business in the Legislature near the close of the session is very great. Both branches are holding morning, afternoon and night sessions. An immense amount of business was disposed of last week. The appropriation bill passed the House finally on Thursday and Friday afternoon, and night was devoted to the Revenue bill. This bill proposes to raise from corporations some $800,000 annually—say $500,000 from railroads and $300,000 from other corporations, not including the regular chartered banks. This bill is strong in both branches, and will undoubtedly pass. The defense of it, so far, has devolved on Messrs. Bigham, and Olmstead, of Tioga. Fully three-fourths of the House appear to favor it, and probably the same proportion of the Senate.

The apportionment bill has passed the Senate, and will come up in the House by Wednesday. The Senate bill gives Allegheny six members, which, I hope, she will be able to keep.

This bill involves more trouble than any other one of the session. It is not even certain that a bill can be agreed upon that will give general satisfaction. The Senate bill ought to give the Union party twenty Senators and nearly sixty members of the House. Past calculations in this State have been sadly at fault. The Congressional apportionment of 1862, designed to have given the Democrats three-fourths of the members of Congress, elected fully three-fourths on the other side. Perhaps this legislative apportionment may be of that class.

The military bill is still unacted upon. Unless this is done, Governor Curtin will probably call the Legislature back again. Still the hope is entertained of a final adjournment on the 28th inst.

The State Convention in this city is beginning to be talked about. Nowhere else, except in your city, have I seen any attempt to place any one else on the track in opposition to President LINCOLN. The unanimity for him is very remarkable. Unless General FREMONT can secure a delegate in Allegheny county, he will have nobody to name him in the Convention. What is the programme of the FREMONT movement in your city? Is he claimed as a rival candidate to Old Mr. Lincoln or as a Democratic candidate?—or still further, is he an independent candidate? It is about time that all disguises were thrown off, and that the people should know under what flag FREMONT fights.

The question of the removal of the Capital to Philadelphia is now dead as a mackerel. The notorious subserviency of even a few honest members from Philadelphia to the commands of that mammoth monopoly, has already startled all sensible men. If they want to leave Harrisburg let them go out to your Smoky City. Westward the star of empire takes its flight. To go eastward would reverse all the traditions of the past.

If both branches can make as rapid progress this week as they did last, the probabilities are that an adjournment will take place on the 28th instant, to come back here on the 23d of August to count the vote, and pass such legislation as will enable the soldiers to vote at the October and November elections. Their votes can only be secured by a special session of the Legislature. The importance of this fully warrants such an extra session.

Complete List of Local Acts.

MONDAY, April 18, 1864.

The following is a list of the acts of local interest to Pittsburgh and vicinity, which have, so far, passed both Senate and House. It will be seen by reading it that the Allegheny county delegation have attended to the interests of their constituents pretty well:

An act to empower the Governor to appoint five additional Notaries for Allegheny county.

Act increasing the compensation of commissioners and officers in Allegheny county.

Supplement to an act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh, for educational purposes.

Act incorporating Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company.

Act to repeal the road law in Scott township.

Act authorizing a special tax in East Birmingham.

Supplement to act incorporating Lawrenceville into a borough.

Supplement authorizing Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company to build a branch road.

Act authorizing executor of Michael Allen, deceased, to sell and convey certain real estate.

Act relative to the borough of South Pittsburgh.

Supplement to act relating to Allegheny county.

Act relative to Soldiers' Orphan Home in Allegheny county.

Act relative to North American Oil Company.

Act relating to Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

Act increasing pay of jurors.

Supplement to act incorporating Pittsburgh Bridge Company.

Act relative to selecting sites for school houses in Allegheny county.

Supplement to act incorporating Lee Coal Company.

Further supplement to act incorporating Pennsylvania Railroad Company. [This bill authorizes the company to run the road under a church, on the corner of High and Wylie streets.]

Act relative to removal of railroad track from Liberty street.

Supplement to act incorporating Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad.

Act relative to Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and for other purposes.

Act relating to sidewalks in Allegheny City.

Act changing place of holding elections in Peebles township.

Act to incorporate the Western Coal Company.

Act chartering McKee's Rocks Ferry Company.

Act to authorize one law judge to hold courts in Allegheny county.

Act relative to Home and Foreign Bible Society.

Further supplement to act incorporating Monongahela Water Company.

Supplement to act incorporating Western Transportation Company.

Act repealing a portion of an act relating to paving in Manchester.

Act relative to Masonic Hall, East Liberty. Also, act extending time of paying enrollment tax on act incorporating said Hall Association.

Act relative to Saw Mill Run Bridge.

Act changing the name of a certain street in Pitt township, Allegheny county.

Act relative to Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Act relative to elections in Allegheny county.

Act creating office of Leather Inspector in Allegheny county.

Act incorporating Manchester Water Company.

Supplement to act incorporating United Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Act authorizing School Directors of the Seventh Ward to borrow money to erect a school-house.

An act increasing the capacity of the Allegheny Water Works. This bill was run through both Houses on Thursday and Friday last, under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Messrs. Graham and Slack, and always succeed in

THE NEW TAX BILL.

STAMP DUTIES ON CHECKS, DEEDS. CONTRACTS, &c.

We append the schedule of the stump duties imposed on checks, deeds, contracts, &c.:

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule; any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written, five cents:

Provided, That if more than one agreement or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, or otherwise, five cents for each piece of paper, or otherwise, five cents for each piece of paper, or otherwise, any agreement, agreement, and every additional appraisement, agreement, or contract.

BANK CHECK, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations, at sight or on demand, two cents.

BILL OF EXCHANGE, (inland,) draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment,) or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at the time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

For every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, five cents.

BILL OF EXCHANGE (foreign) or letter of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

If drawn in sets of three or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, two cents.

And for every additional hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents.

BILL OF LADING or receipt, (other than charter-party,) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, ten cents.

BILL OF SALE by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional amount of one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, fifty cents.

BOND.—For indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, where the penalty or money to be ultimately recovered thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, fifty cents.

Where the penalty or money to be ultimately recoverable thereupon exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one thousand dollars, twenty-five cents.

BOND of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, twenty-five cents.

CERTIFICATE of stock in any incorporated company, twenty-five cents.

CERTIFICATE of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, ten cents.

For a sum exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents.

CERTIFICATE—Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, twenty-five cents.

CERTIFICATE of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—

If for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents.

For a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

Certificates of any other description than those specified, five cents.

CHARTER-PARTY—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons, one dollar.

Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons, three dollars.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, ten dollars.

CONTRACT—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods, or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers, or persons acting as such, ten cents.

CONVEYANCE—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or invested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds one hundred dollars, and does not exceed five hundred dollass, fifty cents.

When the consideration exceeds five hundred dollars, and does not exceed one thousand dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding two thousand five *thousand* dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, five dollars.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

And for every additional ten thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

ENTRY of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, one dollar.

ENTRY for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, fifty cents.

INSURANCE, (LIFE.)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—

When the amount insured shall not exceed one hundred dollars, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar.

INSURANCE, (MARINE, INLAND AND FIRE.)—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person, twenty-five cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is three hundred dollars or less, fifty cents.

Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of three hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, one dollar.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred dollars, three dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

MORTGAGE of land, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, or any mortgage or personal bond, where the same shall be made as security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, five dollars.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

Exceeding twenty thousand dollars, fifty cents.

MORTGAGE of any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, when the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, four dollars.

Exceeding two thousand dollars, six dollars.

POWER OF ATTORNEY for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, twenty-five cents.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS: Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity, fifty cents:

Provided, That no writ, summons or other process issued by and returnable to a justice of the peace, or issued in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties: *And provided, further*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule B on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America,

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Views of the Coming Campaign.

What They Think of Sherman's Campaign.

The Savannah *Republican* advances the opinion that the next grand battle of the war, and the last, would be fought by the army of Northern Virginia, and probably on a field north of the Potomac. The clans are gathering for the coming conflict, and by a strange concert both sides are looking to the region of the Potomac as the theatre for aggressive operations. A few weeks will develop the programme for the spring campaign, and we look for something on a scale of grandeur that will be unequalled by any martial array of modern times.

The policy of the Confederacy is to cease from mere defensive warfare. We should collect together our scattered force, and by a grand self-sustaining movement press forward and carry the war into the enemy's country. We should send no more corporal's guards there to be cut to pieces, surrounded or driven back from sheer paucity of numbers. And furthermore, if we invade at all, we must do it for the express purpose of making the enemy feel the hardships of war in all its legitimate horrors. We have handled the Yankees with kid gloves far too long for our good. Every civilized office or generous consideration has fallen unappreciated on their marble hearts, and even been turned to our disadvantage. Whilst we have been acting the Christian, they have been playing the robber, the tyrant and the desolator. We have endured all this longer than any other people would have borne it, and under the provocation the world and good morals will sustain us in a change of policy. Lee had Harrisburg and Philadelphia at his mercy a year ago, and spared them both. How have his moderation and generosity been requited? Let the warnings of Morgan, and the spirits of our murdered people, and the late diabolical plot against Richmond and its inhabitants answer the question,

Then let us carry the war, with all its attendant horrors, away from our own soil to the soil of the enemy. Increase the army of Northern Virginia to two hundred thousand men; push them forward, and let them desolate as they go, and we shall have peace within sixty days. Perhaps Lee is too tender hearted for such a mission; if so, while we would not transfer his command to another, we would send him forth with specific and peremptory orders.

We need have no fears of points south with such an army moving into Pennsylvania and New York. Our small garrison, with the Home Guards, would not only protect the country, but retake every Southern post on the mainland now held by the enemy. The latter would have use for their troops elsewhere, and by a rapid movement we can readily accomplish our purpose—taking Baltimore and Washington—before they get there.

But it is said that invasion will unite the North and make them too strong for us. Experience has proved the absurdity of this opinion. All the Yankees that intend to fight are already in the field, and, instead of resisting, the remaining population will quail before the advance of our victorious legions.

Nor will it impede the progress of the peace party at the North, but rather strengthen it by adding to the reasons why peace should be made to take the place of unsuccessful and ruinous war. It is a good rule to judge the enemy by ourselves.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* insists that in the coming spring, with our trans-Mississippi army we must invade Missouri, and with Gen'l Lee's army we must invade Ohio, and with General Johnston's army we must move thro' Kentucky and Tennessee, into Indiana and Illinois. Without this, our agriculture will be ruined and our manufactories will be destroyed.

Let us invade them with our whole force; Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the "Copperheads" will swell our ranks. We want food, raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will receive the order—"Forward to the North"—with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless invaders cry for peace. Better die there, with arms in our hands, than starve here or expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind, will be to get the helpless of the North as hostages in our power.

If our trans-Mississippi army advances upon St. Louis, and the Virginia army upon Pittsburgh and Ohio and Pennsylvania, unless the whole Federal army is withdrawn from the South to defend Ohio and Missouri, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago will be captured by Gen. Lee, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be overrun by our forces, and Missouri will be rescued. But if the Federal army should be withdrawn—as it certainly will be—or else, if it should be greatly weakened to defend St. Louis and Pittsburg, General Johnston can, without difficulty, advance to the Ohio, and liberate Tennessee and Kentucky. It is perfectly clear to my mind that the invasion of the North will effect these prime objects.

1. It will free the whole South from the presence of the Federal army. The militia, garrisons, and our troops not in a condition to march, can protect our homes against the small force they may have to harrass us.

2. It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, clothing and articles of every kind needed by our soldiers.

3. The retaliatory infliction of the horrors of war will make the North desire peace, and make foreign nations see that we have the power to annoy our enemy, and dispose them to recognize us.

4. It will double our army instead of depleting it.

5. It will end the war in our favor in one year.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.—The campaign in Missi-sippi has ended surely with no glory to us. The movement was one of the boldest which the Yankees have essayed in this war. With a force little if any superior to the force which Gen. Polk had under his command, they marched without opposition across the whole State, and destroyed an immense deal of valuable railroad, breaking our communications with the country from which the larger portion of our supplies from the army of the West is drawn.

Mobile papers of the 2d contain a synopsis of a speech by Vice President A. H. Stephens, at Milledgeville, in which he said that the bill suspending the *habeas corpus* was constitutional, but dangerous. He did not believe that President Davis would abuse the powers conferred, but abuse might be exercised without his knowledge; if such suspension was necessary which he did not admit, it was passed in a way very dangerous to freemen, and, if not protested against, would be fastened on them as the habitual policy of the Government. The currency bill he thought unwise and severe, and the military bill fatal, if executed, as it diminishes the products to such an extent as to interfere with the necessary supply of food.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 97½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

1,000 ARTILLERY HORSES
WANTED AT ONCE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1864.

1000 horses, suitable for artillery service, will be purchased at this depot by the undersigned, in open market, from date until May 11th, 1864, in sets of from 1 to 50, at one hundred and sixty-five (165) dollars per animal, each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to, and inspected by Captain E. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. U. S. A. corner 22d and G. streets, Washington, D. C.

D. R. RUCKER,
Brig. Gen'l and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime,

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
ma3:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

WALL PAPER—Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see Venetian blinds, gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at
JOS. R. HUGHES',
mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

MACKEREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja5 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOURTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to April 16th, 1864:

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.
Phillip Keiner,	tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Frank C. Waigand,	do	do
Patrick McCormick,	do	do
Thomas Davy,	do	do
Thomas Darkin,	do	do
John Roth,	eating house,	do
Henry Evert,	other goods,	do
Adam Reingruver,	tavern,	do
A. Guckenheimer & Bros.,	oth' goods,	do
John Bossett,	tavern,	do
David Moose,	do	do
Jane McPherson,	do	do
John Nelson,	do	do
Frederick Miller,	do	do
D. W. Adams,	do	do
Andrew Stagg,	do	do
D. Meanor,	do	do
Thomas Jones,	do	2d Ward Pittsburgh.
Thomas Hulings,	do	do
Joseph Spencer,	do	do
Jacob Gerber,	do	do
Joseph McKee,	do	do
James Sewell,	do	do
Michael Keenan,	do	do
Thomas Bailey,	do	do
Alexander Murray,	do	3d Ward Pittsburgh.
Joseph Keiser,	do	do
John Smith,	do	do
Jacob Keller,	other goods,	do
Christian House,	eating house,	do
August Witthaner,	do	do
George Schwartz,	do	do
David E. Hall,	tavern,	do
Peter Brady,	do	do
Joseph Sheick,	do	do
Francis McLaughlin,	do	do
Clark & Co.,	do	do
Joseph Kohnfelder,	eating house,	do
Stephen Cavenella,	tavern,	do
John O'Neill,	do	do
Simon Schock,	other goods,	do
Henry Voskamp,	do	do
Timothy Connelly,	eating house,	do
Patrick Dunn,	tavern,	do
James Brownlee,	other goods,	do
Owen Corcoran,	eating house,	do
Charles Quinn,	tavern,	do
John Finnerty,	do	do
Gottlieb Seidle,	eating house,	do
William Shaffer,	tavern,	do
Henry Kratz,	eating house,	do
C. S. Kennedy,	tavern,	do
May & Dickey,	do	do
George Raab,	eating house,	do
Wm. Bennett,	other goods,	do
Michael Mullen,	tavern,	do
Eli Young,	do	do
Thomas White,	other goods,	do
Peter Aland,	tavern,	do
Geo. Blumenschein,	do	do
Henry Woodcock,	do	do
Louis Cella,	do	do
Edward Culleton,	do	do
M. McCullough & Co.,	o'r goods,	4th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Feltwell,	other goods,	do
Joseph N. Anderson,	tavern,	do
J. Adler & Co.,	other goods,	do
J. F. Nelson,	do	do
Lawrence Purcell,	do	do
Albert Glockner,	other goods,	do
James Lynch,	tavern,	do
Frederline Maurer,	do	do
Alexander Campbell,	do	do
Jos. Shomaker,	eating house,	do
John McGrady,	tavern,	do
Joseph Rhinehart,	do	do
John K. Mullin,	do	do
Littel & Mechling,	other goods,	do
Louis A. Kaufman,	do	5th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Gotfried Fox,	do	do
Frank J. Landgraf,	do	do
Edward McDermott,	do	do
Cath. Dornberger,	do	do
John Schriber,	do	do
J. A. Loughry,	do	do
G. W. Buehler,	eating house,	do
Wm. Seidmsticker,	other goods,	do
Adam Bauerline,	tavern,	do
Joseph Keck,	do	do
John Wiler,	do	do
Peter Geleshelmer,	other goods,	do
Emanuel Siedle,	tavern,	do
John Garster,	do	do
Wm. Morgan,	do	do
Josephine Schmidt,	other goods,	do
Simon Lofink,	do	do
Michael Greenwald,	tavern,	do
Henry Colves,	eating house,	do
Adam Swinehart,	tavern,	do
John Kesler,	eating house,	do
Henry Freyburg,	tavern,	do
Catharine Keck,	do	do
Thomos Kelley,	do	do
Catharine Sims,	do	6th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Zimmerman,	do	do
Chas. W. White,	eating house,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Geo. Mclaughlin,	tavern,	8th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Michael Stoer,	do	do
John Hansel,	do	do
Wm. Crossen,	other goods,	9th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Gotlieb Myer,	eating house,	1st Ward, Allegheny.
Jos. Campbell,	tavern,	do
John Siddons,	eating house,	do
Xavier Higler,	tavern,	do
C. L. Nathing,	do	do
John Schutz,	do	do
Matthew Campbell,	do	do
Mary B. Veech,	do	2d Ward, Allegheny.
W. B. Newell,	do	do
Geo. Walter,	do	do
James Neely,	do	do
Gottleib Dramble,	do	do
Peter Newmeyer,	do	do
Kurts, Benn & Co.,	other goods,	3d Ward, Allegheny.
Fred. Koohendorfer,	do	do
Frederick Lang,	tavern,	do
Anton Wacker,	do	do
Gergor Meyer,	other goods,	do
Adam Coppes,	eating house,	do
Peter Giesz,	tavern,	do
Ludwig Wagner,	do	do
Jacob Schimer,	eating house,	do
Leonard Kann,	do	do
George Gerst,	do	do
Christian Zeikel,	do	do
Adam Bepler,	do	4th Ward, Allegheny.
George Schmidt,	do	do
John Bauer,	do	do
John Eichenmiller,	eating house,	do
Nicholas Tgudi,	do	do
John Elber,	tavern,	do
John J. Cowling,	do	do
Henry Hespenheld,	other goods,	4th Ward, Alleg'ny.
Joseph Weber,	tavern,	do
Magarette Pack,	do	do
Apolonia Moll,	do	do
Frederick Hilker,	do	do
Ilanna Fieldner,	do	do
Michael Faas,	eating house,	do
John Krehenbuhl,	tavern,	do
Frederick Schoene,	do	do
Jacob Hagle,	do	do
Anthony Enning,	other goods,	do
James Johns,	tavern,	do
John McIntyre,	do	do
Francis Schaur,	do	do
Dorotha Mehrlig,	do	do
Adam Matz,	do	Birmingham Boro.
Martin Fiedler,	do	do
Frederick Senft,	do	do
Geo. Kragh,	do	do
Francis Fisher,	do	do
George Schafer,	do	do
John Schulz,	other goods,	do
Nicholas Kunzler,	tavern,	do
Frederick Albrecht,	do	East Birmingham.
Charlotte Hoffman,	do	do
Wm. Rossman,	do	do
Joseph Schell,	do	Duquesne Borough.
Gottleib Fisher,	do	do
Sebastian Haid,	eating house,	do
George Hoar,	other goods,	Lawrenceville.
Hannah Donaldson,	eating house,	do
Valentine Berger,	tavern,	do
Michael Berger,	do	do
William Smith,	other goods,	do
Barbara Lutwig,	tavern,	Manchester.
Michael Kepler,	do	Monongahela.
John Wertenbach,	do	McKeesport.
Wm. S. McMullen,	do	do
H. Kleinman,	do	do
Jacob Engel,	do	do
Frederick Arnsback,	do	do
Joseph Debold,	eating house,	Sharpsburg.
John P. Walker,	tavern,	South Pittsburgh.
Jacob Cashbaugh,	other goods,	do
Elizabeth Zernle,	eating house,	Tarentum.
F. Fitzgerald,	other goods,	Temperanceville.
James Hanley,	eating house,	do
Daniel Sarver,	tavern,	West Elizabeth.
M. A. McGranor,	eating house,	West Pittsburgh.
Frederick Lundell,	do	do
Valentine Froebe,	tavern,	Baldwin Township.
Andrew Lightner,	other goods,	do
Wm. Sample,	tavern,	do
Mahlah Gardner,	do	Chartiers do
John Snyder,	do	do
Jacob Singer & Co.,	do	Collins do
Frederick Weigel,	do	Elizabeth do
Joseph Schirmer,	other goods,	Harrison do
Robert Armstrong,	tavern,	Indiana do
Jacob Hampe,	do	Lower St. Clair do
Morris Kelly,	do	do
Mary Beltzhoover,	do	do
Francis S. Hogle,	eating house,	do
George Volker,	do	do
George W. Warren,	tavern,	Marshall do
John H. Fowler,	do	do
Peter Hoefneal,	do	Mifflin do
Philip Hoffman,	other goods,	do
Anthony Schulter,	tavern,	do
Jacob Kel,	do	do
George Altmeyer,	do	do
Mary Hartman,	do	McClure do
Jacob Sarver,	do	McCandless do
Fred'k Wessel,	do	Pitt do
John M. Mueller,	do	do
H. B. Van Voorhis,	do	do
Thos. Gillespie,	do	do
Frederick Elk,	other goods,	Penn do
George Snyder,	tavern,	do
Mrs. Ellen Reefer,	do	Peebles do
J. F. D. Keating,	do	Ross do
Jacob Born,	do	do
Conrad Jung	do	Reserve do
Philip Gerst,	do	do
Barbara Heckelmann,	do	do
Damas Lutz,	do	do
Christian Jaggi	do	do
Samuel Phillips,	do	Robinson do
James N. Tiddall,	do	do
James Bryan,	do	do
Thomas Davis,	do	Shaler do
Ann Hahn,	do	Union do
Margarette Sansbey,	do	do
Traugot Tschegnor,	do	Versailles do
Patrick Galligher,	do	do
Adolph Frenger,	do	Wilkins do
E. Reece,	do	do
James M. Soles,	do	do
Sarah J. Robinson,	do	do

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.

Licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

ap18:3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY,
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

IN USE BUT 3 MONTHS.—A splendid carved 7 octave Rosewood PIANO, nearly new. For sale at a bargain.
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
ap8

THREE SECOND-HAND MELODEONS—For sale cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap8 81 Wood street.

SECOND-HAND PRINCE SCHOOL HARMONIUM—For sale cheap. CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap8 81 Wood street.

SEVEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—From $40 to $215. For sale by CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap8 81 Wood street.

FOR THE FALL OF 1865.
200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JOHN FLACK,
Office second story No. 99 WATER street,
se6 Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to
J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office,

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—The GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put ont of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY and BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, and Proposals will be received till 30th April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.
ap12 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames
No. 126 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] *PITTSBURGH.*

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

JOHN MOOKHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
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BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
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PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
apr12

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOO

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—Sale of Stocks by Davis & McIlwaine, auctioneers, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 51 Fifth Street, Tuesday evening, April 19th.

Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.	$16.25
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. Co.	14.75

The loan market of New York, (which in ordinary times, governs every other market, has become exceedingly stringent. The banks there have decreased five and a half millions in loans, and two millions of deposits. And the opinion is becoming prevalent that the bill taxing heavily all bank issues, except government notes, is likely to become a law, which will rapidly retire millions of the paper currency of the country and its place will not be filled fast enough for the public wants. This will produce stringency in money matters at every important point, and wise men will prepare themselves for it.

—The subscription to the new loan has received an addftional impetus from the sudden decline of other securities. The average amout taken foots up three millions per day. Many banks find the most profitable use for money in Gold-bearing stocks, and depositors cannot do better than to move in the same direction, upon the simple theory that United States stocks are safer in any condition of affairs than any property which is wholly bound for the debts of the National Government.

What the inflation in Currency Stocks and Gold has done for consumers of staples, may be seen from the annexed table:

PRICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	April 17 1863	April 14 1864	Advance
Coffe, Rio per lb	30@33	44	12½@ lb
Molasses, N. O. gal	46	95	49 @ gal
Mess Pork @ bbl	$15 50	$27 50	$12 50 bbl
Lard lb	10¼	15½	5¼ @ lb
Beef, mess, bbls	$11 50	$15 50	$4 @ bbl
Sugar. Cuba, lb	10	16	6 @ lb

Gold, which advances and alarms everybody, and intensifies the cry of "depreciated paper money," is one of the most conservative articles on the list, and those who have rushed into "property" for security upon the gold theory, find themselves loaded with fancy shares at prices when the supply of credulous purchasers daily decreases. What is more important for them to know is that the Government has taken a new view of the paper money question, fully realizes the vast damages to be done by any further insta, and announced its to retire it, as will be seen by reference to Friday's proceedings in the United States Senate. The scarcity of legal tenders in Wall street is not an accident, but the resnlt of causes which are to be permanent. Speculators of all kinds cannot be too prudent, and the less people owe, the safer they will be as the Union armies proceed during the next few weeks to move vigorously and successfully against the remnant of the rebellion.

—The scarcity of legal tenders to pay for Ten-Forties and Gold is having a conservative effect upon bank managers, whose pocket books are full of inflated railway property, and they are making strong exertions to get back upon safe ground, nor are they at work a moment too soon. Gold Stocks, Copper Shares, and new lancies of every grade, cease to find any favor, and the best stocks are regarded with much caution.

—The total Imports at New York for the week were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$1,222,204	$1,133,100	$1,199,087
General Merchandise	1,934,204	2,861,999	2,477,213
Total	$3,206,408	$3,995,099	$3,676,260

The sale of gold certificates at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York will, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cease after the present week. The sale of these certificates was adopted with a view of promoting the convenience of the merchants. It does not appear, however, to have answered the purpose. The crowd of buyers is so great that merchants in other cities sending orders there for the purchase of the certificates are most generally disappointed, and great complaints are made of the unequal working of the new arrangement. If extended to the other ports at which there is no accumulation of gold, it might be productive of still greater inconveniences to the Treasury than those now suffered by the merchants, and it is therefore rescinded altogether.

The Boston *Bulletin* says: The Mining market exhibits a great deal of vigor and shows symptoms of becoming rampant. The crowd of buyers increases faster than the projects of new mining companies, and the present times are like those of old—"For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else but eithlr to tell or to hear some new thing." The prospective mines are the rage, and fresh organizations are embarked into with avidity. The speculative anxiety is to get shares in a *new* stock and sell out at the almost certain advance—that is the policy of the day. The old companies retain favor with the *investing* public, except Minnesota, which is unaccountably heavy and offered at 79. Central is strong at 74. Copper Falls, Franklin, Isle Royale, National, Pewabic, Pittsburgh and Quincy remain nearly at last week's prices, with sales a shade under those rates, occasioned by the dull market on Friday which was a reaction against the first of the week's teeming rates.

The product of the Pittsburgh and Boston for last year was 3,010,539 lbs; its receipts, $520,000; expenses, $323,305; dividends declared, $8, 35, $8, and one of $8 is anticipated for August next, notwithstanding the paucity of labor and the less promising indications of mass copper. The landing at Eagle river has been shut up by sand bars, and a railway connection must be made with Copper Harbor or Lac La Belle by the Keweenaw Point & Cliff Railroad, for which purpose $30,000 has been voted to be subscribed. Present price of stock, $100 ₰ share; original amount and all ever paid in, 35 53—i. e., cost of property, $110,905; dividends already paid thereon, $1,453,007: present market value, $2,000,000. A handsome business on $100,000, to wit, $3,000,000.

—The bankers of Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa, have agreed to throw out all currency except greenbacks and the bills of the National banks and the State Bank of Iowa, after May 1.

—In Chicago, bankable funds now consist of the bills of the banks in New York, New England, Illinois, and the State banks of Iowa and Indiana. In throwing out the banks of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, some 121 of them were tabooed. There is still room for great improvement. Unless redeemed in Chicago or New York in greenbacks, the whole batch should be thrown out, and 5½ to 6c. tax all the rag mills out of existence at once.

UNION PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The branch of the State Bank at this place will not receive bills on the above institution any more, and the consequence is that it is regarded with suspicion. We advise those having any of it on hand to pass it off as soon as possible.—*Plymouth (Ind.) Republican.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

For Tobacco there has been an active demand throughout the week, with some excitement and gradual advancing rates. Stems may be quoted up to Tuesday at 2 to 2½c; scraps from 2½ to 4c; green trashed lugs from 5½ to 6c; factory lugs from 6¼ to 7c; planters' lugs from 7½ to 11c; common shipping leaf 11¼ to 17¼c; medium do from 18 to 20c; common and medium manufacturing from 18¾ to 30c; good to fine, from 30 to 50c ₰ lb., and sales were made of 3 hhds at from $20 to $44.75. On Wednesday there was a large break and an active market at very full prices, and sales comprised 83 hhds and 48 boxes, and bids on 27 bales were rejected. Sales were made of 95 hhds, at the following prices: 1 hhd scraps at $3.63; 30 hhds green and damaged lugs at $4.80 to $6.30; 18 hhds factory lugs at from $6.40 to $7.60; 11 hhds planters' lugs at from $8 to $10.85; 23 hhds common shipping leaf at from $10.40 to $17.50; 5 medium shipping leaf at from $17.80 to $18; 15 hhds common and medium manufacturing at from $21 to $27.50; 3 good manufacturing at from $31.75 to $36.50; 2 hhds fine manufacturing at $75.25 and $206 ₰ 100 lbs; 48 boxes at $2 to $68.25, selected.

New York Wool Market.

Wool has been in lively request, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, though partly on speculation, opening at rapidly advancing prices, but closing less buoyantly in response to the violent fluctuations in gold. The highest rates were realized on Thursday, while the premium on gold was most inflated. The reported sales include 650,000 lbs domestic fleece at from 70c@84c; 175,000 lbs domestic pulled at 58c@82c, as extremes; 200,000 lbs Californin at 27@52½c, according to quality; 30,000 lbs English pulled on private terms; 340 bales white Donskoi at 50@52½c; 1,250 bales African at 55@58c; 145 bales do, slightly damaged, (at auction,) at 23½@35c; 75,000 lbs coarse do, unwashld, at 27@30c; 1,000 bales Provence at 36@40c; 1,350 bales Cape at 38@57½c; 200 bales do, (at auction,) slightly damaged, at 30@45½c; 350 bales Mestiza at 37½@41c; 70,000 lbs unwashed Spanish, and 400 bales South American and other foreign on terms not made public.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market is very quiet so far as Western and interior trade is concerned. New England buyers are still in the market for light summer work, and Lynn manufacturers are well occupied with orders to eke out the supply. There is not much else doing, and shoemakers are betaking themselves to out-of-door employments till the Fall business sets in. There is an army demand for large quantities of negro brogans, which is being partly supplied here.

The leather market is very firm, with good sales considering the dullness of the shoe trade. The army consumption in a great measure neutralizes this dullness. All descriptions of rough stock are in steady demand. Calfskins selling at $1.10@1.20 for rough. No other change in quotations.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Toledo Market.

Wheat—Market buoyant, and advanced 2@3c. Sale last evening, after our report, 2300 bu No. 1 red at $1 46. To-day—6500 bu No. 1 red at $1 47; 4400 bu No. 1 white at $1 57; 700 bu white Michigan at $ 58; 1800 bu amber Mich. at $1 50; 6000 bu No. 1 red at $1 47; 3000 bu No. 2 red at $1 45; 3000 bu No. 1 red at $1 47; 1000 bu and 4000 bu No. 2 red at $1 45; 500 bu amber Michigan at $1 50; 5500 bu do do at $1 50; 1100 bu No. 2 red at $1 45; 200 bu amber Michigan at $1 50; 2200 bu No. red at $1 47; 2000 bu No. 2 red at $1 45; 1000 bu white Michigan at $1 58.

Corn—Advanced 3c. Sales last evening of 500 bu new corn at $1 05. To-day—800 bu No. 1 at $1 05; 1000 bu No. 1 at $1 06; 700 bu rejected at $1.

Oats—Market steady. Sales 3500 bu and 2000 bu at 70c.

New York Hide Market.

Week's receipts have been large, amounting to 73,886 hides; sales, 38,900 hides, including 5,300 dry Buenos and Montevideo, 31@31½c, cash; 10,400 dry Buenos Ayres (without culls), 31c, cash; 2,000 dry Montevideo, 29c, cash, in bond; 1,500 dry Montevideo, private terms; 400 dry Rio Grande, 30c, cash; 1,500 dry Central American, 27½c, cash; 8,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, private terms; 1,500 dry Western, 25c, cash; 2,500 Western and Country Slaughters, 13c, cash; 4,500 Baltimore Slaughters, to arrive, 13c, cash; 900 Army Slaughters, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 241,500 (same time last year 255,100—year before 180,000) 4:1 49 bales.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull. The sales were few and far between, a general dullness having taken possession of all the departments of trade. The heavy decline in stocks, we mean the fancy articles, had a depressing effect on transactions. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers remain in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats; freights, however, are becoming scarce, boats having to wait their turn in order to procure a load. The Jennie Hubbs arrived with a good cargo of miscellaneous articles, and about 400 bales of cotton. She was preparing to leave last night when we left the landing. The attraction at the landing was the new Packet M. S. Mepham. She was crowded all day with persons anxious to view the splendid decorations that beautify the cabin. The ladies were in large majority. The "Starlight" is rapidly filling up for St. Paul. She will depart this afternoon. The "Arcola" has most of her engagements made. She will cut loose for Louisville this afternoon. The "Ohio Valley" will leave this afternoon without fail for Louisville. The "Damsel" will leave to-day for Cincinnati. The fine packet "Reserve," Captain List, is announced for St. Louis to-day. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville with a frair trip. The boats on the Allegheny river are doing a large business. The arrivals were the "Ida Reese," "Cottage" and "Le Clair." The "Echo No. 3" left last evening with one of the biggest trips of the season. Among the sales were the following, viz:

ASHES—The market was very firm, especially for imported. As prices have undergone no change, we omit them.

APPLES—The sales making show a wide range in prices. We note sales of 100 bbls prime at $4; 75 bbls do at $4@4 25.

WHISKY—The market remains unsettled, dealers scarcely knowing what figures to demand. We note small sales at $1 20.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were larger than the previous day. There was, however, not sufficient to lower the figures. 14 loads were disposed of at $12, 45@44 per ton. Sales 4 tons baled, at depot, at $36@32 50 per ton.

HERRING—We note sales of 8 bbls at $8@8 25 per barrel.

BUTTER—The supply was not sufficient to meet the wants of the City trade, hence former prices have been well maintained. The sales were 9 packages at 42@44c; 3,000 lbs and 12 packages at 45c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was inactive. The sales made were only in a small way for local purposes. The supply on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The reports from the East and West favor buyers; holders in this market will not permit their stocks to be sacrificed. They are abundantly able to hold in, hence our market will always be found to be more uniform in prices than most others. The decline in the East was from $ 0@25 per barrel. The sales made were in most instances a shade lower, viz: all from store; 150 bbls extra flour at $7 75@8 00; 200 bbls do $7 75; 400 bbls do at $7 90@8 25; 98 do at $8 45 do $8 00@8 20. The demand was exclusively for the better grades

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales regular. Among them were 150 bush Neshannocks at $1 06@1 08; 75 do at $1 00 ₰ bush. Some dealers are asking higher figures.

EGGS—The receipts for some time have been restricted. Sales 6 bbls at 23c; 10 do 22@23c.

SUGAR—The market continues firm, with a good local demand for the various descriptions. We note regular sales of Orleans at 18@19c; Cuba 17@17¼c; Porto Rico at 17½c; Crushed was unchanged.

COFFEE—The market was steady at 47@47¼c for Rio. Stocks moderate.

MOLASSES—Was in good demand. Sales old New Orleans at 87@90c; New $1 0@1 06, as per quality.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled. Prices were nominally the same as the previous day. The offerings of grain were very light, especially Wheat. Prices were too unsettled to quote correctly. Corn—was the leading article; several thousand bushels were sold to arrive; sales 900 sacks at $1 25@1 28 ₰ bushel, and also at $1 25. Oats—was next in demand, the demand being liberal; sales 1,000 bushels at 81@85c; 400 do, the terms withheld. Barley and Rye—were dull and unchanged.

BACON—Was in steddy request at the following prices, viz: Shoulders sales of 8,000 lbs. at 12c. 12¼ for plain hams 5,000 lbs at 15¾@16; Sides, sales of 2,000 pounds Ribbed 13c. S. C. Hams sales 1,500 lbs 16½@17c. Sales of 10,000 lbs small way at same figures.

MESS PORK—Holders have elevated views; we quote nominally at $26 50@27 00.

OIL SALES—40 bbls No 1 lard oil at $1 15 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

The market yesterday was inactive. The sales made were not so large as on the previous day. Prices to us seemed a shade easier—that is, offers of some heavy parcels of oil were made at lower figures than were current the previous day, without finding purchasers, the market closing with more sellers than buyers. Some dealers were busily engaged in delivering parcels disposed of the previous day, and were not desirous of operating until the previous transactions had been closed. The receipts were not large. They amounted to 3,664 barrels. The following are the sales that came under our notice:

Crude—Sales of 420 bbls, packages returned, 22½c; 500 do, 23c, same terms; 125 bbls, packages included, 27c; 410 bbls do, 28@c. A lot of 300 bbls was hunting a purchaser at 22½c in bulk, or 27 @28c packages included. The receipts are coming forward freely.

Refined—The demand was limited, and sales likewise. We note a sale of 500 bbls, a favorite brand, at 60c; inferior or up-river brands sold at lower figures. One lot of 500 bbls bonded was offered at 47½c, and 150 do at 50c, without finding purchasers.

Benzole and *Residium* were unchanged and inactive.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pioneer Oil Co, 316 bbls; J L McGee, 420 do; R Ashworth, 496 do; Strickler & Bro, 25 do; McCune & Thompson, 34 do; Rocknell, 102 do; Hill & Timm, 30 do; J Gallagher, 38 do; Hamilton, 60 do; Leidy, 42 do; Fisher & Bro, 122 do; S S Miller, 262 do; Maxwell & Palmer, 231 do; Pennock, Ball & Co, 33 do; Richardson & Harley, 104 do; R Ashworth, 250 do; S McKelvey, 1000 do; total, 3,664.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Randal Kent, 50 bbls tar, Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 179 bbls crude, Boston.
Lockhard & Frew, 107 bbls crude, Philad'a.
Forsythe & Bro, 121 bbls benzine, New York.
Dilworth & Co, 160 bbls refined, New York.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.

Flour—Dull and nominal at 25@50c lower.

Grain—Receipts, 31 0.6 bu Wheat. Active but 5c lower. Sales this morning of 75,000 bu No. 1 Spring, Winter receipts. at $1.25@1.28¾; 6,000 bu No. 1 Summer receipts at $1.29¾@1.30; 2,500 bu No. 2 Winter receipts at $1.23. Sales on 'Change of 358,000 bu No. 1 Spring, Winter receipts, at $1.24½@1.25½; 35,000 bu do, buyer's option all month, at $1.25½; 17,000 bu do, Summer receipts at $1.27.

Market at Newhall House this evening lower and active. Sales 250,0 0 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.-24½@1.25, closing dull at inside quotations. Oats—Quiet. Sales 7,000 bu No. 1 Winter receipts at 65@65c; 800 bu do, Summer receipts, at 68c. Corn—Higher. Sales 350 bu clean shelled on track, and 125 bu delivered at 90c. Barley—Unchanged. Rye—Nominal.

New York Pig Iron Market.

Iron of all kinds is scarce, and prices favor the seller; sales of 160 tuns Gartsherrie at $54 50 @55; 100 do, Eglinton, ex-ship, at $53; 200 tuns Scrap, part at $74 50 ₰ tun, cash. Refined English Bar is held at $130, and Common do at $110 ₰ tun; American Pig is very scarce, and held firmly at $53@55 ₰ tun for best brands. Of other kinds, sales of 300 tuns Northern Blooms have been effected at $90, deliverable at Troy on the opening of the Northern Canal; 150 do, New Jersey Charcoal do, deliverable at Jersey, at $92 50; 100 do Extra do $100; 100 do Extra Iron Wire, at $110; 10 tuns English Sheet at 8@8½c for Singles and Doubles, cash.

Louisville Oil Market.

Sales of carbon oil at 62@67c; Lubricating petroleum, 35@85c; Resin oil, dark, 55c; Lard oil, $1 05@1 10; Sperm oil, $2 50; Whale oil, $1 50; Fuel oil, 7c; Linseed oil, $1 55.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER JENNIE HUBBS.—J Porterfield & Co, 30 bxs soap; 25 pkgs mdse; Scibad, 30 bxs soap; Renohan, 25 bxs soap, 20 do candles, 10 do starch; J A Caughey & Co, 15 bxs soap; Schomaker & Lang, 45 bbls oil; Robinson & Co, 20 bbls oil; E Hazleton, 10 bbls oil, 10 do candles; Little & Trimble, 20 bbls fruit; Schultz & Son, 20 bxs soap, 5 do candles; S Cooper, 20 bxs starch; J Painter, & Co, 10 bbls oil, 25 bxs soap; Dickey & Co., 12 bbls oil; Long & Duff, 25 bbls oil; Hanna & Co., 20 bbls oil; D. Hawarth & Co., 21 bbls oil; McClurken, Herron &Co., 20 boxes soap, 15 bbls oil; J. D. Williams, 15 boxes soap; Lippincott & Co., 25 boxes soap; Lewis & Richards, 25 boxes soap; E. H. Jack & Co., 8 bbls oil, 5 boxes candles; Hamilton, 15 boxes soap, 2 bbls oil; W. Haslege, 12 bbls oil, 25 boxes soap; J. Rhodes, 98 empty bbls; Spencer & McKay, 75 do; Wells, 1 sck cotton seed; Densler, 4 bbls; R Robinson & Co, 34 hhds and 2 bbls bacon; Owner, 8 bbls liquor; A Rineman, 2 bbls; L H Voigt & Co, 20 bbls peaches; J Boyd, 50 bbls whisky; Owner, 7 packages; J G Boyle, 13 bbls liquor; Clarke & Co, 200 bbls pork, 103 hhds meat, 200 tierces lard, 25 bbls whisky, 382 bales cotton; Watt & Wilson, 10 tierces hams; Bulger, 67 packages.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—L H Voigt, 2 bbls eggs; Herr & Glover, 1 car fire clay; Bingham & Sturgeon, 205 sks oats, 25 do potatoes, F Van Gorder, 15 bbls apples; Godfrey & Clark, 82 bgs rags, 2 saws; A Bradley, 8 bbls potatoes; J S Liggett, 130 bgs wheat; Lambert & Shipton, 40 bbls highwines; Col Mann, 2 horses; J Daub, 2 bbls eggs; Fecknor & Irwin, 2 bales tow; Lewis & Nile, 4 bbls apples, 3 do potatoes, 2 kegs apple butter, 1 bbl cider; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do; F Sellers & Co, 3,000 sides, 3,188 shoulders; B A Fahnestock, Sons & Co, 230 pigs of lead; Jas Wood, 4 bbls scrap iron; Culp & Shepard, 35 bgs seed; E Meyran, 3 bbls liquor; J Dilworth, 1 horse; Prestley Coombs, 3 bbls onions, 2 do apples, 2 half bbls eggs, 1 box sundries.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—L H Voigt, 50 bbls potatoes; W H Kirkpatrick, 10 bxs tobacco; Jas Wood, 5 bbls, 8 kegs, 5 bxs old iron; John Mullin, 3 bbls, 17 pkgs iron; Hitchcock & McCreery, 95 sacks corn, 100 sacks corn; J Thompson, 41 bbls apples; Samuel Cooper, 20 half bbls herring; Watt & Wilson, 33 half bbls herring; Day & Hayden, 42 bdls spokes; Head & Metzger, 15 bbls tobacco; Murtland & Connor, 42 do; Shriver & Lazier, 25 half bbls fish; J. H. Childs, 1 bbl butter; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; P Hutchison, 200 do; Potter & Aiken, 11 bxs cheese; Fashelman, 100 bbls flour; Robert Maxwell, 16 sacks potatoes; L S. Voigt, 15 bags beans, 5 bbls apples, 14 sacks potatoes.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.
Jennie Hubbs		Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eleven feet of water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

The line steamer Damsel, Capt. Todd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The Steward of the "E. S. Mepham" is Mr. "James Abbey," one of the best and most graphic correspondents in the West. We expect to hear from him occasionally.

THE fast passenger steamer "Ohio Valley," Captain Chapin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine steamer Ohio Valley, Capt. Chapin, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers going that way would do well to give her a call. Mr. Reppert, who has charge of the office, will be certain to take care of passengers.

THE fine packet Reserve, Captain W. M. List, leaves this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dorsie, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

The famous packet "M. S. Mepham" was visited yesterday by thousands. The ladies were delighted with her beautiful appearance and magnificent outfit. The Bridal Chamber was something that must be seen to be appreciated. We don't wonder at people getting married if it was only to occupy such delightful apartments.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Paul. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. G. W. Armstrong, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE "saloon" of the packet Mepham is one of the handsomest and best arranged we have ever seen. The arrangements for the "inner man," they say, are of the best description—that is, we have heard good judges say so. It could not be otherwise, as it is in charge of Mr. H. W. Smith, of St. Louis—a gentleman who knows what good things are, and where to procure them.

THE fine passenger steamer Arcola, Capt. A. C. McCallam, Jr., leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner, and offers superior accommodations to passengers and shippers. Capt. McCallam is well known as a clever and attentive officer; he has hosts of friends, and does honor to their friendship. The first Clerk is Mr. Spear, a good officer and one who is very popular.

THE thousands that visited the new packet M. S. Mepham, express but one opinion concerning her. They all agree that she is the most splendid boat that ever left this port. The ladies thronged her cabin all day, they seemed never to get tired of examining the splendid paintings that decorate her staterooms. The officers, one and all, vied with each other to see which could excel in kind offices to those who paid her a visit. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to particularize, bnt we cannot help noticing how much at home Mr. M. S. Mepham seemed to be when doing the offices of his position. It cannot be a long time before we will again have the opportunity of seeing so noble a specimen of a western boat, so that persons who have failed to pay her a visit, had better call this forenoon, or they will be too late. To the owners and officers of the M. S. Mepham we wish one and all the largest success, pecuniary and otherwise. May they receive the reward their enterprise, skill and liberality are so so justly entitled to. May she return to them the greenbacks invested, with five hundred per cent. interest. May they live to build many more M. S. Mephams, and may they all be built at the Iron City, and may they have a Shaw for commander, a Wilcox for financier, and a Mepham to select the decorations.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded two feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, when it came to a stand. There is twenty-five feet hence to Louisville, 17 feet in the canal, and 7 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 10 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 7 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with 7 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Goody Friends, Delaware, Argonaut No 2, Major Anderson and Leni Leoti, from Pittsburgh; Ohio No. 3, from Marietta; Dumont, from Pomeroy; Empire City, from St. Louis; Norman, Caroline, Shamrock and Lady Franklin, from Nashville, and Glendale, from Memphis, comprise the arrivals—all with moderate trips.

The Silver Spray left for Pittsburgh, with 500 tons, including 75 bales of cotton. Pilots, Thos. Javens and Jas. Rowley.

The Golden Era also departed for Pittsburgh with a full cargo, including 145 hogsheads tobacco, 1,500 sacks wheat, 200 barrels whisky, 300 tierces lard and 100 barrels lime. She was full of people.

The Delaware left for Louisville, after reshipping a small lot of Sr. Louis freight on the Shamrock.

The Navigator brought the Nettie Miller's cylinders and shaft here from Nashville. The cylinders are 11 inches in diameter, 3½ feet stroke. Captain Varner offers his machinery for sale.

The Hartford came down from Hartford City yesterday with a tow of coal.

The Lady Franklin will probably load for Pittsburgh. Captain Varner had not determined which way to head the Navigator.

The Norman reshipped 25 tons on the Silver Spray for Pittsburgh.

The new floating docks will be ready by the 1st of July. They will be eighty-five feet in width.

The Rowena, Rebecca and Peerless are the names of three fine side-wheel steamers now building here for the Cincinnati and Vicksburg trade. Daniel Morton is building the hull of the two former, and John Everson the latter. They will be ready in July. They are canal length, with 39 feet floor; 35 feet beam, 5½ feet depth of hold, and ample power. Mr. L. B. Whitaker, late of the White Rose, is associated with Mr. Fowler, in the office of the Gay Alice Dean.

Messrs. Harper & Son, of this city, have purchased the propeller D. Hinde, for $11,000, for the Kentucky River trade.

The steamer Lady Franklin, from Memphis, has 186 bales cotton consigned to Clarke & Co., of Pittsburgh.

NASHVILLE.

EDS. COM.: The Aurora arrived here at eleven o'clock last night, with seven hundred tons of freight. We passed Fort Wayne, Omaha and Navigator below Clarksville. No boats at that place. Met Lady Franklin, Dime, McInotte, Pike Count, Gondelia Ann, Tempest and St. Louis, the two latter above Harpeth Shoals.

In port this morning: Charmer, Mattie Cabler, Emma, Kaskaskia, Victory, Anglo Saxon, Nannie Byers, Imperial, Fitzhugh, City of Pekin, Elwood, Bertha, Nick W. Hughes, Clara Poe and Alone.

Departed this day: Charmer, Victory, Kaskaskia and Anglo Saxon.

There was seven feet on Harpeth last night. River falling slowly, with indications of rain. Very little freight going north. The Fitzhugh is to get three hundred bales of cotton for Cincinnati. The Aurora expects to return Monday or Tuesday, with a fair trip.

The *News*, of Sunday, says:

Arrived—Camelia, Cincinnati; Silver Spray, St. Louis; Olive, Granville. Departed—Imperial, St. Louis; Nanny Byers, and Henry Fitzhugh, Cincinnati; Olive, Evansville; City of Pekin, St. Louis.

PACKET STEAMERS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho,

VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY AND GALLATIN.

St. Louis and Fort Benton

TRANSPORTATION LINE,

For Fort Benton and the Great Falls of the Missouri.

THE NEW AND stannch light draught steamers, built expressly for the trade, will leave St. Louis for the above and intermediate ports, as follows:

Steamer Benton,

SATURDAY, March 19th, at 12 m., or as soon thereafter as the River is open to Council Bluffs.

Steamer Welcome,

SATURDAY, April 2d, at 12 m.

Steamer Florence,

SATURDAY, April 16th, at 12 m.

Persons going by this Line are certain to get to the Mines with their goods early and without delay, as the very light draught stern wheel steamer Benton, built expressly for low water, will remain above Fort Union, (the mouth of the Yellow Stone,) during the season, and take the freight of the Welcome and Florence should it be necessary on account of low water. Each boat will be officered and manned by skillful and experienced boatmen, some of whom have explored the Upper Missouri in Mackinaw boats, and are thoroughly acquainted with its navigation.

For freight, or passage, or information in regard to the Mines, apply to J. G. COPELIN, at office of United States Insurance Company, corner of Main and Olive streets, or to JOHN J. ROE & CO., Convent street, St. Louis, Mo. fe23

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Tuesday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Friday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Saturday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Tuesday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio. no18

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she will deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Mononga. Bridge.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

THIS DAY, April 20, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ARCOLA, Capt. A. C. M'CALLUM, Jr., Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap20

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

ON THIS DAY, April 20th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The new passenger steamer DAMSEL, J. TODD, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap20

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

ON THIS DAY, April 20th, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer OHIO VALLEY, CHAPIN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap20

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer RESERVE, W. M. LIST, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap 20

For St. Paul.

THE NEW STEAMER KATE KEARNEY, built here by the Keokuk Packet Company, will leave here on THIS DAY, the 20th, for all points on the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi, to St. Paul, and will take freight to all intermediate ports.

Apply on board the boat. ap20:1d S. HAIGHT, Master.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.

On THIS DAY, 20th inst. The fine new passenger steamer M. S. MEPHAM, Capt. SHAW, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or JAMES COLLINS & CO., or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. ap20

FOR KEOKUK, BURLINGTON, MUSCATINE, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, DUBUQUE, HASTINGS AND ST. PAUL.

ON THIS DAY, the 19th, the steamer STARLIGHT, Captain CHAS. HARTON, will leave as named above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or JAMES COLLINS & CO. ap20

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN, President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT, President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON, President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE, President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN, President of the Central Insurance Co. dec28:6m

FOUNDRIES.

WM. G. PRICE,

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, ALBANY and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order. se7:1y

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS, se9 PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street, se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.

Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

PROPRIETOR.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, *Superintendent at Foundry.*

MANUFACTURES